THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
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Inside

Willing To Invade Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)

REAGAN THREATENS USE OF U.S. TROOPS IN AFRICA





Republican Presidential candidate RONALD REAGAN has threatened to use U.S. troops against Zimbabwean freedom fighters.

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Campaigning here last week during the waning days before the California primary elections, right-wing Republican candidate Ronald Reagan vowed that, if elected President, he would be willing to send a token force — or a larger force, if necessary — to block immediate majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Speaking before the Sacramento Press Club, the former California governor went on to advocate U.S. military intervention in a number of critical areas around the world, including Cyprus and Lebanon. Reagan had earlier this year made the Panama Canal a national issue when he declared that he would "go to war" to maintain U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

Although he later tried to still the public outcry over his remarks, Reagan continued to decry a position of negotiations, saying that if intervention in any particular "crisis" was "in our national interests," he would be ready and willing to dispatch U.S. troops.

Regarding sending troops to Rhodesia, Reagan said on June 2 that:

"Whether it will be enough to have simply a show of strength, a promise that we would supply troops, or whether you'd have to go in with occupation forces or not, I don't know. . .I think (it) would be worth this, for us to do."

Reagan was quite clear that the purpose of the U.S. troop deployment was to deter what he called "the guerrillas from across the border." By this, he meant the army of the

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EDITORIAL

FACT OR FANTASY?

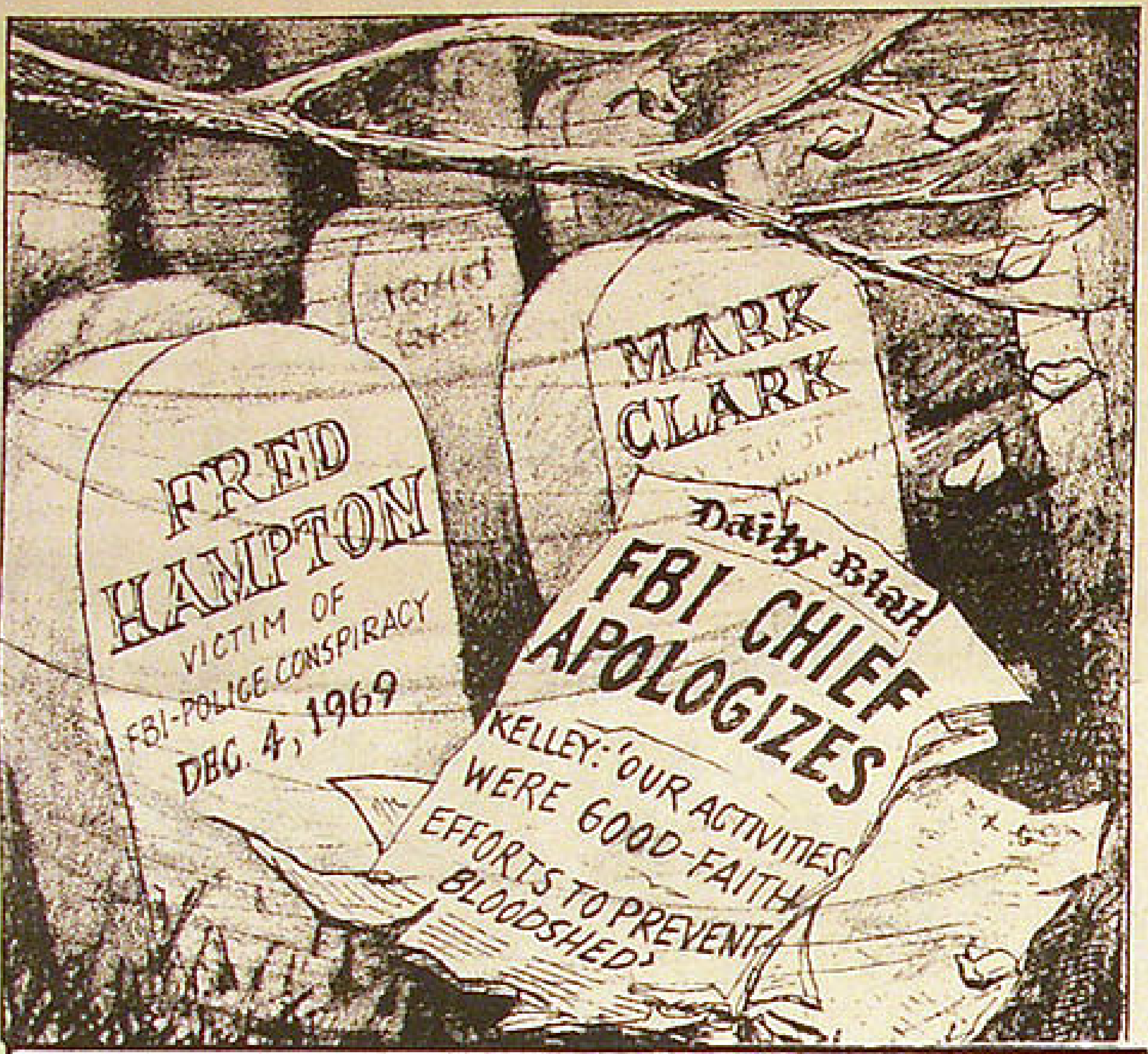
The FACT that Attorney General Edward Levi has admitted he authorized the FBI to conduct an inquiry into the July 4th Coalition exposes — the ultimate exposure in its way — the FANTASY of the last 18 months of so-called "revelations" and "disclosures" as a complete and thorough fraud.

If nothing else, the "revelations" seem to have made law enforcement authorities like the FBI bolder and more brazen in their illegal spy activities — the obvious example being Levi's recent admission. In the late '60s and early '70s he undoubtedly would have denied it all.

What guarantees for freedom of expression and protest have emerged from the highly publicized Senate hearings and reports? What assurances do any of us have that our homes or offices won't be broken into, that our phones won't be tapped, that our friends and comrades won't be agent provocateurs, just because some freak on Capitol Hill doesn't like our political views? The answer, sad to say, is none at all!!

Worse, to press the point, the FACT of the matter is that the same FBI madness is still going on, some admitted, most covered up as usual. The July 4th Coalition — which is sponsoring "People's Bicentennial Celebrations" in five major U.S. cities on July 4 — has been targeted for FBI harassment and grand jury witchhunts. It has been the victim of two break-ins at its New York offices and subjected to phone and mail interference. All that, plus Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia, where the major East Coast demonstration will take place, has requested 15,000 Army troops to be mobilized in that city to prevent unspecified acts of "civil disorder."

Add it up, and what do you get? Is it FACT or FANTASY that little or nothing has changed for the better, that the federal government conspiracies continue to persecute anyone and everyone with alleged "dissident" views? It is incumbent on us to decide, and to decide quickly. It would be a damn shame to shrug off that gun pointed at your head as FANTASY, but wind up in FACT dead.



Letters to the Editor

FUNDS NEEDED FOR BOOKLET ON N.C. WOMEN'S PRISON STRUGGLE

My People of the Panther:

I want to thank you for the extensive coverage you have given to the plights of the incarcerated brothers/sisters. Since our demonstration last year here at N.C.C.C.W. (North Carolina Correctional Center for Women), we have really needed to get our fight to the people in the streets. The Panthers have supported us beautifuuly, and we extend clenched fists salutes of power to the Panthers and people.

The sisters here who protested have sued the Department of Corrections for $25 million, the first prison suit of this nature to be filed by women in U.S. history.

Presently we are doing a booklet. We hope it will be out by or around June 15th of this year. Our publishing costs are from $700 to $1,000 and we need the people's help. Any individual, group, or organization who could help us by donating money, would be greatly appreciated. Every dollar and nickel will help get our book through the press. Anyone wishing to contribute please contact and send contributions to:

Ms. Jinni Stroman
527 Holloway Street
Durham, N.C. 27702

We extend our thanks in advance, and welcome correspondence. The power is within the people, but until the people realize this, we have no power. Unite with us, as we unite with you, and the power shall surely be ours.

Your Comrade-Sister In Arms,
Tarishi Maisha
s/n Shirley Herlth
North Carolina Correctional Center For Women
Raleigh, N. C.

REVOLUTIONARY COALITION CALLS FOR JULY 4 PRISON MEAL BOYCOTT

Dear Editor:

The Revolutionary Coalition, which is a multiracial prisoners' collective in the federal prison system, is calling for all prisoners in the U.S. to boycott all presentations and activities (including meals) on July 4, 1976. The celebration of freedom and independence with ruling class America would be a ridiculous farce which we as prisoners cannot accept. A free America is a vague illusion still clung to by many of our brainwashed brothers and sisters within the prison system. By this boycott we hope to illustrate the contradictions between America's stated goal of freedom and its actual practice of enslavement and oppression.

In solidarity with the struggle worldwide and within the U.S., all prisoners will spend the Fourth of July in their units studying and discussing the American system of injustice. On this infamous day we will accept nothing from the oppressor's system, neither food, favors or privileges. When the prisoners stand in unity, the prison doors will open. America must realize that its inhuman system must be changed, while we prisoners must realize that it is we who must do the changing.

Revolutionary Coalition
c/oNational Hard Times Prison Project
Chicago, Ill. 60604

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COMMENT

"This Black Teacher Wants To Stay In Watts"

By Yvonne Hutchinson

Following, Ms. Yvonne Hutchinson, an English teacher at Markham Junior High School in Watts, speaks out against the mandatory teacher integration plan in Los Angeles. Written with a compelling and pursuasive honesty, Ms. Hutchinson's commentary hits at the heart of an issue facing many metropolitan school districts: quality education for Black youth.

So far the debate over Los Angeles' mandatory teacher integration plan has centered around its effect on White teachers — their fear of teaching in the ghetto, their disinclination to drive long distances from the suburbs. Both major teacher organizations have gone to court over the matter, but implementation of the plan seems likely.

In all this, the Board of Education defends itself by saying that its decision was made "in the best interests of all students."

I am not sure this is the case.

Instead of concern about how *White teachers* will fare under the plan, perhaps the central issue is how it will affect *Black students.* Contrary to what the school board says, I believe that they have that rare breed of Black teacher who is sensitive to both educational and personal needs of young Blacks struggling to survive in a racist society.

Having gone through a similar struggle, this kind of teacher makes a personal and professional commitment to remain in the ghetto. Despite the fact that up to 25 per cent of a school's teachers may be exempted from transfer, the random-selected system like that approved last month by the board might mean that such a teacher would be arbitrarily forced into a White community where those talents are not needed. And, of course, White teachers would be transferred where they might not be needed — or wanted.

As a child, I decided almost as

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Seattle students protest planned transfer of minority students.

Seattle Central Area Schools Boycott Effective

(Seattle, Wash.) - Black students and teachers in Seattle's predominantly Black Central Area conducted a massive school boycott here recently to protest the forced transfers of Black teachers to other, predominantly White areas of the Seattle school system.

Over 90 per cent of the 7,000 students in the Central Area stayed out of school during the boycott. In a prime example of the students' solidarity at one school, Garield High, none of the school's 1,550 students reported to school. In addition, over half of the central area faculty and staff stayed out of school during the boycott.

Expressing the feelings of Black students, Garfield High student body president Michael Graham said, "We need our minority teachers and counselors. . . We need them academically, psychologically and athletically. But most importantly," he added, "we need them soulfully."

The main grievance of both students and faculty is the federal government's Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Department-ordered transfer of over .50 minority teachers from the area in order to comply with HEW guidelines. The guidelines require that the staff and faculty make-up of every facility reflect the ethnic proportions of the area where the schools are located. According to this plan, every school in Seattle must have a 12 to 20 per cent minority teacher population.

Central Area parents are so-

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FUN-FILLED BAZAAR RAISES FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY SCHOOL, PEOPLE'S FREE CLINIC

(Oakland, Calif.) - There was fun for everyone at last Sunday's highly successful Community Bazaar, held at the Oakland Community Learning Center to raise funds for the model elementary level Oakland Community School (OCS) and the community-minded People's Free Medical Clinic.

Beginning at noon and lasting until early evening, the Bazaar featured a "White Elephant Sale," where numerous useful household items were available, along with other knicknacks creatively made by the children of the OCS. There were also games, entertainment and delicious food.

A Bazaar is traditionally used to describe a marketplace where miscellaneous items are sold to benefit a worthy cause. In keeping with that tradition, the courtyard of the Learning Center and the OCS classrooms surrounding it were lined with colorfully decorated booths and tables displaying the numerous items for sale.

In the center of the courtyard, OCS instructors helped afternoon browsers make their purchases. Enclosed in a glass display case were copies of an attractive book of poetry written by members of Group 8 of the OCS which is the graduating class of 1976 — and drawings and water colors made by some of the students. One parent, upon seeing her son's art work, proudly purchased it.

Also in the courtyard were several well made, large throw pillows, assets to anyone's home, along with calendars, jewelry cases, and scented paper flowers made by the children.

The room with the White Elephant sale items drew a steady stream of people throughout the day. There were good quality children's and women's clothes; kitchenware such as plates, glasses, salt and pepper shakers, and food cannisters; aprons, shawls, pillows and a variety of other things priced with the budget-conscious shopper in mind.





BPINS photos

It was a very enjoyable afternoon for everyone who attended last Sunday's Community Bazaar, which raised money for the Oakland Community School and the People's Free Medical Clinic.

On the other side of the courtyard, courteous volunteer workers from the People's Free Medical Clinic conducted free testing of Sickle Cell Anemia, hypertension (high blood pressure), tuberculosis and general anemia. The Berkeley, California-based Clinic has been hailed by progressive people in medical circles across the country as a model institution in community health care — a place where people can come and receive top quality, personalized medical attention free of charge.

If you had the "munchies" during the afternoon, there was popcorn, mouthwatering cakes, pies and cookies galore. In the cafeteria of the Learning Center, OCS parents quickly sold fried chicken, barbecue chicken, barbecue ribs and spaghetti dinners to the hungry crowd.

Meanwhile, out on the parking lot things were really popping. The jazz-rock band, People's People, sang and played their hearts out while everyone sat and enjoyed their rhythmic sounds in the dazzling afternoon sun.

In another corner of the parking lot, the young at heart — which included adults as well as children — tried their luck at darts, "Pitch in the Plate" (a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

Hostos College Coalition Leader Beaten

(New York, N.Y.) - A leading member of the Hostos Community Coalition (HCC), Ramon Jiminez, was attacked and brutally beaten here after a recent conference called in support of the effort to save Hostos College, the East Coast's only bilingual university, from being closed by the New York City government.

Jiminez, coordinator of the HCC, was severely beaten by a "group of thugs" during a dance which followed the conference, reports *Claridad*. Hostos student government president Alexis Colon called the beating part of a "well articulated plan" and charged the city government with being the main force behind this criminal attack.

Although the HCC was unsuccessful in its second attempt to take over the college, at the press conference it again repeated its vow of united struggle to ensure that the school will reopen in September.

WILBUR HADDOCK, PRESIDENT OF UNITED BLACK WORKERS, INTERVIEWED

"WE ORGANIZED TO CHANGE CONDITIONS"

One of the few Black liberation organizations to emerge from the tumultuous 1960s still maintaining a strong leadership and a positive direction for the struggles of the '70s is the United Black Workers (UBW) of Mahwah, New Jersey. Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents an interview with Wilbur Haddock, president of the UBW, who explains in-depth many of the problems faced by his group — both in organizing Black auto workers at the Ford assembly "plantation" in Mahwah and in linking their particular concerns with the interests of all workers, in the auto industry. This interview was conducted recently by Keep Strong, *a publication of the Intercommunal Survival Collective in Chicago.*



WILBUR HADDOCK

PART 1

QUESTION: Wilbur, do you want to explain a little about what the United Black Workers (UBW) is and how it got started?

HADDOCK: Right. The UBW was founded in 1968 at the Ford Mahwah assembly "plantation" in Mahwah, New Jersey. It was formed by a group of Black workers mainly to address grievances that Black workers had had for many years. There were about 4,500 workers at Mahwah at that time, and I'd say that 40 per cent of the work force was Black. There were no Blacks in some of the skilled trade areas or the lily-white collar jobs. Blacks were mostly in the body shop, in the grinding booth and the paint booth. We wanted to change this, and so we organized to stop some of the racism and stop the practice of keeping Blacks out of these cleaner and better paying areas.

CONDITIONS

We organized primarily to change conditions. But as the pressures began to increase — because of the civil rights movement and the hysteria around the Black Panther Party and what have you — the leadership of the company began to feel threatened by our methods. We had to tighten up on our organizing for our own protection. Mawah is 35 miles from Newark, in a very hostile Klan and Minuteman area. That is when we formed and the reason why we formed.

Q: What are some of the issues that you are facing at that plant and how do you think the United Auto Workers Union (UAW) is going to deal with them?

HADDOCK: Well, I think the issues that we are facing are similar to what is happening throughout the industry. There is still the problem of speed-ups, of loss of jobs, of workers being forced to work overtime on Saturdays and Sundays, and of not getting the proper leadership from the UAW in addressing these problems.

This is the contract year. The contract runs out in September, and we're trying to hook up now with other locals around the country. We're trying to come up with a common strategy to put pressure on the UAW for a good contract that will slow the line down, that will bring some of our fired brothers and sisters back to work, that will get better pay and stop some of the racist treatment.

Hopefully, we will get the union involved in places like South Africa, Latin America, and Puerto Rico. Based on what Leonard Woodcock, the president of UAW, has said, we don't feel that he is going to come forth with a very progressive contract this year. He is mainly concerned about making jobs easier, some job security, but nothing about protection of workers, nothing about slowing the line down, or higher wages at this point.

Q: I think a lot of us who are from the inner city — White as well as Black workers — find ourselves working in plants where we don't have control of the union, a lot of times. What do you do in that situation?

HADDOCK: We had a triangular kind of problem at Mahwah. When we began organizing in 1968, during a period of time after the rebellions, the company was hiring many Black workers from the inner cities. Once they began to get organized, then the company began to hire less and less Blacks, and they went to the Latin countries. They went to Puerto Rico to Honduras and the Dominican Republic.

So, it meant a struggle began to develop between the Black workers and the Latin workers in terms of jobs, in terms of people getting hired, and not getting hired. We had to struggle to get that resolved so that the Blacks wouldn't see the Latins as the enemy. We got that resolved, in a way, but the company didn't stop there. They went to Haiti and brought Haitian workers in, and we had similar problems.

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Chicago I.S.C. Magazine Under Attack

(Chicago, Ill.) - The Intercommunal Survival Committee (ISC) here went into federal court last week seeking an injunction against direct Chicago police harassment of its progressive magazine, *Keep Strong*.

Following the arrest of two ISC members last Saturday—which violated an explicit agreement—who were distributing the magazine, a telephone call to the 23rd District (Town Hall) precinct resulted in the disclosure that precinct commander Hanley had left weekend orders to "clear *Keep Strong* off the streets."

The police attack against *Keep Strong* seems directed against certain articles in the last issue of the magazine which expose corrupt police practices in Uptown neighborhoods. See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for more information.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

June 10, 1940

Marcus Moyiah Garvey built the first mass movement among Black Americans. Garvey preached the gospel of Black pride and a united Africa under Black rule. He recruited hundreds of thousands of Black people into an extraordinary Black nationalist movement. Garvey's organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) held parades with uniforms and pageantry. Cooperatives, factories, a commercial steamship venture, businesses, newspapers, and a private army were organized. No doubt, due to the potential threat that a large organized group of Black people press, Garvey was charged with using the mail to defraud. Eventually he was deported to Jamaica. On June 10, 1940, Marcus Garvey died in London, England.

June 8, 1953

Only because it was an obvious embarrassment in the capital of America's so-called "democracy," the Supreme Court ruled on June 8, 1953, that District of Columbia restaurants could not legally refuse to serve Black people.

June, 1957

June, 1957, marked the beginning of the Tuskegee boycott. Black people boycotted city stores in protest against an act of the state legislature which deprived them of municipal votes by placing their homes outside of the city limits.

June 12, 1963

Medger Evers, 37, field secretary for the NAACP and a noted Southern civil rights activist, had just stepped out of his car in the driveway of his Jackson, Mississippi, home on June 12, 1963, when an "unknown" White racist crouching in a honeysuckle thicket one hundred and fifty feet away, steadied himself, peered through the telescopic sight of a high-powered rifle, fired a bullet which plowed through Evers' body and then ran. Evers lay dying on the in a pool of blood on June 12, 1963, while his wife and children watched helplessly.



BPINS photo

Hastings Law School students support four Black students charged with cheating on a final exam.

Hastings Black Law Students Face Dubious Cheating Charges

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Four Black students here at Hastings College of Law had dubious charges of "cheating" leveled at them last week in what they and their supporters charge is an "open attack" against minority students.

The four had the charges leveled against them after they had completed their final exams for the semester. However, since the commong practice is that alleged offenders are charged on the spot, there are feelings that foul play is involved.

The four Black students were also charged after most of the students at Hastings had left for the summer, minimizing the possibilities of large student support for their cases.

Black, Chicano and Asian students at Hastings are the victims of repeated acts of racism committed by professors who refuse to acknowledge the cultural and ethnic differences of the students they teach. White students are consistently given preferential treatment while school procedures are "tailored against Black and minority students," in the words of one Black law student.

Recently, over 500 Black and Third World students at Hastings and other California law schools were involved in a march and rally in downtown San Francisco protesting the racist admission policies of California law schools,

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JULY 4th COALITION DENOUNCES F.B.I. HARASSMENT CAMPAIGN

Charge Government Attempt To Create Public Hysteria

(New York, N.Y.) - The July 4th Coalition last week denounced at a press conference held here, FBI attempts to prevent the broad-based group from holding its planned demonstration in Philadelphia on July 4.

According to Alfredo Lopez, national coordinator of the group:

"This U.S. government conspiracy not only involves a pattern of governmental harassment of Coalition members and supporters, but also the use of the press to create an atmosphere of public hysteria around the July 4 demonstration.

Specifically, Lopez said that members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the Black Panther Party (BPP) — both groups are Coalition members — are presently targets of FBI harassment.

He pointed to the June 7 trial of four AIM members for the alleged murder of two FBI agents, FBI responsibility for the murders of Illinois State Black Panther Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, and its continuing harassment of the BPP as examples of the government conspiracy, *Claridad* reports.



BPINS photo

ALFREDO LOPEZ (center) with a representative of the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee (left) and Puerto Rican Socialist Party member LAURA RODRIGUEZ (right) at recent July 4th Coalition press conference.

Linked to all this, Lopez added, is the federal government campaign directed against the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, one of the main forces behind the July 4th action.

A prime example of the misuse of the media is reflected in a recent Jack Anderson column, published in the *Washington Post*. It warns that, according to "confidential law enforcement reports," the Bicentennial celebration is the next battleground for "terrorist groups."

"Using guilt-by-association, innuendo and information based on 'confidential law enforcement reports,' the primary purpose of this campaign is to justify repression against lawful political activity that happens to oppose U.S. government policies," Lopez declared.

In an offical statement released last week, the July 4th Coalition, comments (in part):

"The request by Mayor Rizzo for the mobilization of 15,000 federal troops represents killing two political birds with one stone.

RECALL

"On one hand, the mayor is faced with a recall campaign. . . He has obviously raised a red herring of hysteria to draw attention away from his political troubles. Introducing a provocative presence of military personnel at a moment when this government should be exercising the greatest respect for the rights of demonstration and dissent, we feel, is a dangerous, highly unnecessary, and lamentable decision.

"On the other hand, the U.S. government has done exactly what we said it would at the beginning: it has used the myth and rumor of possible violence. The mobilization of 15,000 troops, creating a state of seige atmosphere and the FBI investigators, ordered by the Attorney General Levi himself, to frighten, intimidate and harass, prevents the right of the people to make their views known.

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Prisoners' Health Project Protests S.F. Budget Cuts

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Representatives of the Prisoners' Health Project held a press conference on the steps of City Hall here last Wednesday to protest cutbacks made in the San Francisco city jails' medical budget for 1976-77 and to demand that Mayor Moscone veto this budget.

The mayor and the Board of Supervisors, the Project charges, have reduced the jail medical budget as proposed by the city's Department of Public Health by more than two-thirds. This cutback, combined with the expiration of the federal grant which supported 31 city and county jail medical facilities, will bring about a return to "barbaric" conditions, Project spokesperson Guy Crouch warned.

In 1974, the federal courts ruled that conditions within San Francisco County jails constituted "cruel and unusual" punishment. Crouch said the proposed cutbacks would mean a return to these conditions and would leave the city open to costly legal action.

BPINS photo

"This Black Teacher Wants To Stay In Watts"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

soon as I set foot inside a classroom that I would be a teacher. Although I began school in the South in 1949, I never made a conscious decision to teach a particular race. I wouldn't have had any choice, anyway.

Soon after I finished the third grade, my family moved from Arkansas to California, where I entered the Los Angeles school system. In the years that followed, I had all kinds and races of teachers, some good, some bad. It was a White male substitute teacher who drove me to make a promise to myself that I intend keeping to my dying day.

I was in the ninth grade, attending the Watts junior high school where I now teach. One day our speech teacher, a gentle, soft spoken White woman, was out sick.

I do not remember exactly what provoked this young man — we had surely done nothing violent — but this was his parting shot: "You're lucky I came here today. Most people don't want to come to Watts."

My 14-year-old heart was wounded. What we need, I told myself, are teachers who treat us like capable human beings, who love and *understand* us, who are going to stay around and not leave at the first opportunity.

I vowed to myself that I would be that kind of teacher. I would come back "home" to teach where I was needed.

IN ALL HONESTY

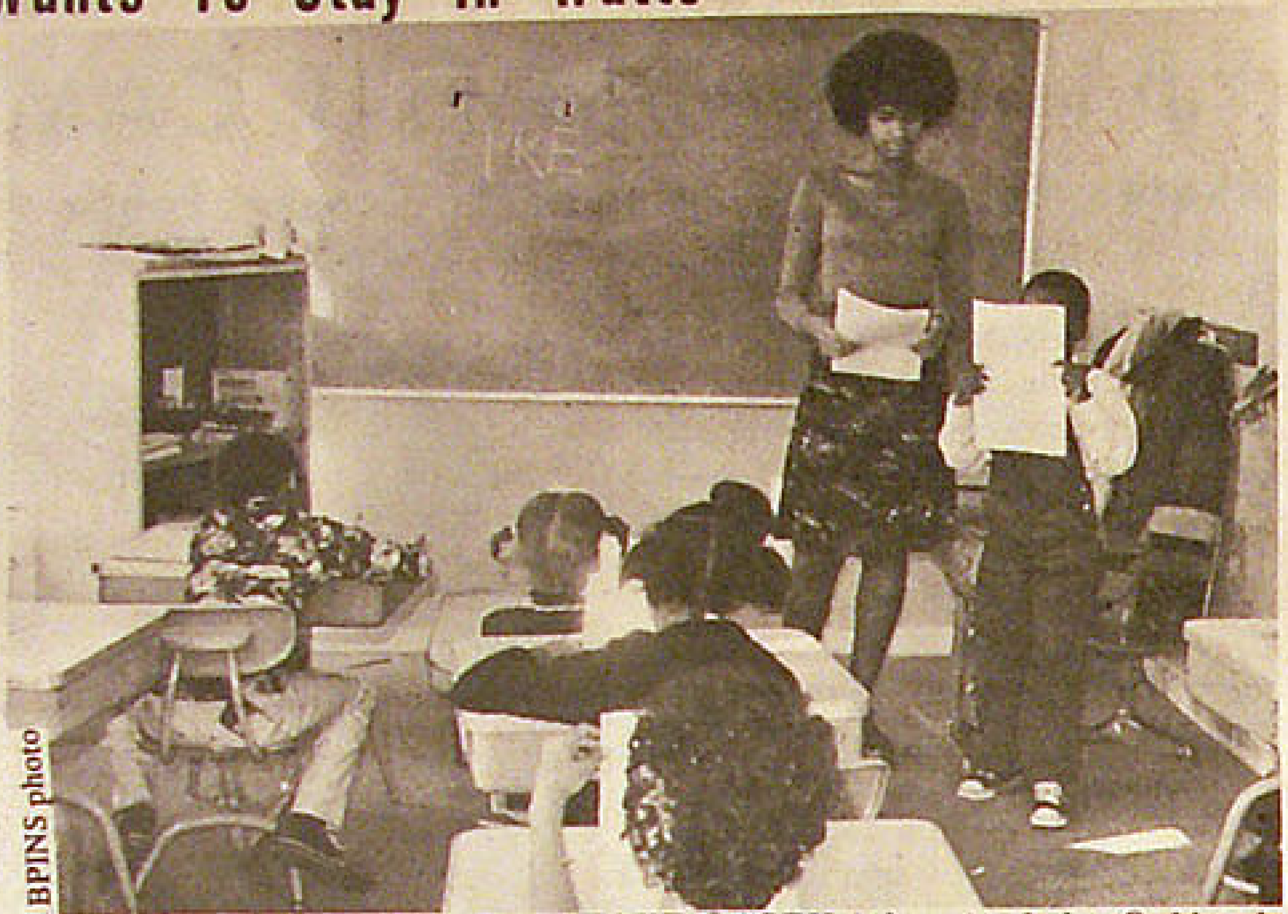
In all honesty, I had a good many competent and concerned White teachers in my years as a Los Angeles public school student, but I also had some who seemed merely to mark time.

I remember in particular one little old white-haired lady who would come in early each morning, fill every board in her room with sentences, containing blanks, and then, when we arrived, instruct us to copy each line, filling in the blanks. To her, this was teaching — ghetto syle.

We usually finished with her nonsensical exercise in 10 minutes and spent the rest of the period gossiping or doing homework for other classes.

I encountered many teachers like this one in my student days. I also have in my own 10-year teaching career. My experience leads me to specific conclusions.

Granted, Black children, as well as White, need to come under the tutelage of competent teachers of all races. But they also need teachers who are ghetto products. They need someone who knows "where you are coming from" because the teacher has been there too.



Many Black teachers, such as KAYE CASEY (above) of the Oakland Community School, are dedicated to providing Black children with a quality education.

Someone who will love you out of knowing what it is like to have no daddy and a momma who is so busy slaving at some menial job to support you and your brothers and sisters that she is too tired help with your math assignment when she gets home.

Someone who listens with the heart as well as with the brain.

Someone who knows you can do any damned thing you put your mind to.

Someone who regards you as a human being, not as a sociological statistic.

Someone who is not amazed to discover that you, though Black, can read and write and think.

Someone who doesn't burden you with a missionary complex by giving you grades for doing nothing at all because you're "so downtrodden and have suffered enough."

Someone who doesn't begin in a class with, "I feel sorry for *you people*."

Someone who doesn't let you run wild out of fear that you are a savage ready to rape, maim and rob every White person you see.

Not all Black teachers, of course, are competent and sensitive to the needs of Black children. But I'd hate to see the board's willy-nilly, draw-a-name-from-the-hat plan deprive our children of any of these special Black teachers or give them more White teachers such as those I have described.

Personally, if I am chosen for transfer in compliance with this plan, I would find it comparable to the board's coming into my home and announcing that I must give up my own boy and girl so that I can go take care of some White family's children. I would no more be willing to do that than to leave my students in Watts to go teach in the Valley. □

EYES ON CITY HALL

Alameda County Hit By Workers' Strike

(Oakland, Calif.) - Alameda County was thumped hard by its first major strike last week when some 5,500 county workers — representing about one-third of the work force — walked out to demand substantially higher wages than were offered by the Board of Supervisors.

The strike began at 12:01 a.m. last Wednesday, June 2, when clerks, medical personnel and social workers belonging to Service Employee's International Union (SEIU) Locals 616, 250 and 535 placed picket lines around 24-hour facilities such as hospitals, Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center and Juvenile Hall. Later in the day SEIU pickets were placed at more than 80 facilities throughout Alameda County.

At issue is the 3.2 per cent raise offered the three locals by the Board, the equivalent of an extra $28 a month. The strikers are demanding a 7.6 per cent package — including a 6.8 per cent wage hike — identical to that offered by the county to 1,241 management employees, and the equivalent of approximately $99 per month. County sheriff's deputies previously agreed to a seven per cent increase ($94 plus per month) and are not participating in the strike effort.

First day tabulations from those facilities hit by the walkout indicate the strike to be successful.

At Highland Hospital, about two-thirds of 60 nurses failed to report for work last Wednesday while about 80 per cent of the hospital's housekeeping, clinical and clerical staff were absent.

Heavy picketing at court buildings throughout the county kept 22 of 32 Superior Court clerks and 28 of 105 Municipal Court clerks away from the courtroom.

Also, County Clerk Renee Davidson reported that 74 of his work force of 110 deputies failed to come to work, while Registrar of Voters James Riggs said about 35 of his staff were out.

Although a mood of joviality prevailed at most picket sites, David Kramer, field representative for Local 535, said the union has received several complaints about harassment by county sheriff's deputies.

Florida Farm Workers Battle Slave Conditions

(Tallahassee, Fla.) - *"Farm workers were supposedly freed from slavery over 100 years ago. But cases are still popping up all over Florida and all over the country that show that agricultural workers are still kept in slavery."*

This was part of the testimony United Farm Workers Union (UFW) Florida director Mack Lyons, accompanied by 150 farm workers and supporters, presented to state legislators here recently, the *Guardian* reports. They were arguing in favor of new collective bargaining laws that would cover Florida's largely unorganized agricultural labor force.

"Farm workers are dying from pesticides while growers are lobbying here against farm workers representing themselves," Lyons told a legislative hearing in the state capital. "What we're asking for is that farm workers be allowed to decide for themselves whether or not they want a union."

The UFW is waging a campaign to obtain a collective bargaining law in Florida similar to one passed in California in 1975. Under the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act — now nullified, in effect, by a grower-instigated cutoff of funds for its implementation — the UFW had been able to win union elections and break much of the strength of the grower-Teamster alliance.

LETTER WRITING CAMPAIGN

Since March, the UFW in Florida has initiated a massive educational and letter writing campaign in support of Florida House Bill (HB) 3095. This bill and its companion legislation, SB 693, would establish in the state a commission to oversee union elections, unfair labor practices and union certification. (Agricultural workers were excluded from the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act, passed in 1935.)

The campaign has also been used to promote the UFW among unorganized workers in groves and fields and had been useful in obtaining 5,000 authorization cards over the past several months.

The May 11 Tallahassee hearing, attended by farmworkers from around the state, marked a

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FLORIDA BLACKS FIGHT FOR EQUAL MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Suits Filed Against Racist City Governments

(Ft. Myers, Fla.) - The Southern Poverty Law Center has filed suit against the city governments of three south central Florida towns in order to gain equal municipal services for Blacks who are still the victims of racist "separate but equal" practices.

In a statement released by the Center, it was revealed that three class action lawsuits against Ft. Myers and two other Florida communities — Arcadia and Florida City — have been filed, with the assistance of the Lawyers' Committee For Civil Rights, to win equal municipal services for their residents.

In Ft. Myers, many Black children break out in what local residents call "sand sores" as well as suffer from respiratory diseases due to a constant exposure to sand and grit that blows through the Black community from unpaved roads. A barren field serves as a recreation area for Black children in Arcadia, while White children are able to play in a modern, air conditioned recreational complex in their neighborhood.

The Center reports that for years Black people in these towns have suffered from inadequate municipal services, including improper street lighting, sewage systems, fire hydrants, street-paving and more, while White sections have reaped the full benefit of federal and local funds.

A letter from the Center, signed by Georgia state senator Julian Bond, stressed that, "The health, safety and quality of life for over 12,000 Blacks is at stake in these important suits, and a victory could have repercussions throughout the South, where similar discrimination is widespread."☐





These photos of the White section (top) and Black area (bottom) of Ft. Myers, Florida, show how the White community enjoys full municipal services while the Black community is neglected.





Oakland Rallies For John George

(Oakland, Calif.) - Some 400 Oaklanders from all parts of the city, including popular Bay Area Congressman RON DELLUMS (far left), turned out to Lowell Park last Saturday, June 5, in a successful rally for local Black attorney JOHN GEORGE's bid for the Alameda County Board of Supervisors, Fifth District.

During the picnic-like rally, organized by the Black Panther Party as a benefit for the John George campaign, free food and refreshments were given away to the festive crowd. In the top photo, attorney George displays his confidence of victory in the June 8 elections, as a group of young supporters looks on.

BPINS photos

ELDERLY ASIAN RESIDENTS FIGHT EVICTION FROM SAN FRANCISCO'S I-HOTEL

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Elderly Chinese and Filipino residents of the International Hotel, the "I-Hotel" as it is called locally, are refusing to move despite an eviction order by Superior Court Judge Ira Brown.

Disregarding a 7-5 jury opinion in favor of the tenants following a three-week trial, Brown recently ruled in favor of the hotel's owners, the Four Seas Investment Corporation, thus forcing the over 80 elderly residents to vacate their Chinatown-Manilatown home.

Th I-Hotel, the residents say, is one of the very few places left in San Francisco where the elderly can live on their fixed incomes. In fact, tenants and their supporters have waged a struggle since 1968 to stop the demolition of their dwelling.

The 80-some residents of the I-Hotel, mostly elderly Filipino and Chinese men, have been waging a struggle since 1968 to stop the demolition of their Chinatown-Manilatown home.

The Four Seas maintains that eviction is necessary because the city has ordered them to either repair the building up to code or demolish the structure.

REPAIR WORK

The I-Hotel Tenants Association (IHTA) argues, however, that it has already repaired nearly all the code violations listed in the city's abatement list. The IHTA's contractor, Jim Holland, has estimated that only $4,000 more is needed to complete the repairs — substantially less than the cost of tearing down the building.

"Anyone that comes down here can see how much repair work that we have done," states Joe Diones, manager of the I-Hotel. "Look up there; those are smoke detectors. Even the fanciest hotels don't have such devices. Of course, we have to pay for everything," added Diones. "Four Seas never paid a cent or lifted a finger to keep the hotel up to code."

The verdict, which Judge Brown based on "lack of evidence on the part of the tenants," resulted in a 30-day notice to vacate.

Many people were surprised and disgusted at the verdict. One juror said, "I guess Judge Brown was against the (I-Hotel Tenants) Association the whole time. I guess the law just doesn't have too much concern for human rights."



International Hotel tenants demonstrate in front of San Francisco's City Hall to protest their eviction, which was recently ordered by a Superior Court judge. Hotel manager JOE DIONES vows that nobody will move.

This same sentiment was shared by many I-Hotel supporters who felt that Brown clearly demonstrated his bias on the fundamental issue on trial — private property rights over human rights.

Throughout the course of the trial Brown ruled out evidence presented by the I-Hotel lawyer concerning the social and economic factors affecting the case. One piece of evidence ruled "irrelevant" was a recent Planning Department study on San Francisco housing that found the overall vacancy rate extremely low (two per cent), and particularly worse for elderly in Chinatown.

Lawyers representing the IHTA, as well as the storefronts located below, plan to appeal the decision.

As far as the tenants are concerned, they are united in their determination not to move. A spokesperson for the I-Hotel explained that their fight will consist of several tactics.

A series of meetings have begun between San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and representatives of the IHTA to seek the mayor's fulfillment of his campaign promise to save the I-Hotel and provide low-cost housing.

"We hope that Moscone will come through but in any case, we are prepared to resist," says Joe Diones. "We will never move. We know that once we do, the fight is lost."

(THE BLACK PANTHER wishes to thank *Ang Katipunan* for the information contained in this article.)

Black Auto Salesman Files Suit Over Job Bias

(Oakland, Calif.) - Black auto salesman Eddie Conrad will be going to court next November 1, it was announced last week, with his three-year-old discrimination suit against San Francisco's British Motors dealership.

Conrad had been a star salesman for the British Leyland Corporation (which owns British Motors) in 1973, after winning awards for his excellent salesmanship. In 1970, he became the first Black to ever win the company's Century Sales Award for selling over 100 automobiles and in 1971 he won another honor, the Professional Sales Award.

Despite his proven ability, however, Conrad was not allowed to sell the company's prestige car, the $30,000 (or over) Rolls Royce. With each sale of a Rolls,



BPINS photo

EDDIE CONRAD with salesmanship awards.

the commission for the salesperson can run as high as $1,300.

Conrad insisted that he be treated fairly by the company and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Postal Workers Fired

(St. Louis, Mo.) - At least 18 Black postal workers at the main post office here have been dismissed following their attempt to discuss complaints and working conditions with postal officials. Postal Service area manager John Knopp said the workers were dismissed last week after they attempted to enter his office to discuss a list of complaints, most of which dealt with allegations of discrimination.

Plymouth Rock Bombed

(Plymouth, Mass.) - Anonymous telephone callers, claiming to represent racist, anti-busing advocates called the "South Boston Defense League," have claimed responsibility for a recent attempted bombing of Plymouth Rock and recent vandalism to Bicentennial exhibits in the Boston area. The dynamite blast tore a hole in the sand around the rock but did not harm the landmark.

N.Y.C. Tenants Sue

(New York, N.Y.) - A major housing discrimination lawsuit, against the New York City Housing Authority, charging denial of "integrated housing to Black and Puerto Rican families" in four Williamsburg projects, was set for further hearings this week. The complaint charges that in the 2,090 units of public housing in the Williamsburg section, quotas have been set favoring Whites against Puerto Ricans, other Hispanics and Blacks.

Supreme Court Hits Poor

(Washington, D.C.) - In two consecutive rulings limiting the rights of poor people to judicial recourse against social injustice, the Supreme Court has ruled that: (1) Organizations representing poor people have no basis for their lawsuit challenging the tax-exempt status of nonprofit hospitals that turn away patients unable to pay. (2) The federal government is not liable for damages caused by the alleged negligence of federally financed antipoverty agencies.

81st PRECINCT EXPLOSIVE

White Violence Erupts In Brooklyn Police Station

(Brooklyn, N.Y.) - Black and White policemen of the 81st Precinct here are split "right down the middle" in a tense racial situation which may erupt at any time into a shootout between the two groups, the *Amsterdam News* reports.

The hostilities between the Black and White officers were sparked to even higher levels by an incident which took place on May 15, in the predominantly Black Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn.

According to the official police report, a call was received by the 81st Precinct that there was a man with a gun in a blue panel truck at Monroe and Ralph Avenues, a block and a half away from the 81st station house. Both Black and White policemen answered the call and began searching the panel truck for the alleged gun.

Suddenly, a confrontation developed between Black onlookers and the police, and, as a result, the White police waded into the crowd of Blacks, swinging their clubs and beating them "unmercifully." At this point, the Black officers, outnumbered 13 to 2, began to protest the unwarranted brutal attack on the unarmed crowd, in which a pregnant Black woman was beaten with a club and another Black woman was knocked down by a White officer who then stomped on her chest.

When a Black sanitation worker, James Germany, who observed the incident, came to the 81st station house to file a complaint against the brutality of the White officers, he was greeted with racial slurs and beaten with a nightstick.

A Black officer within the station house protested the beating and was told that he was not a true "police officer" but "just like the other Blacks" who had just been beaten. This confrontation became so grim that the Black officer was forced to announce that he was prepared "to defend himself" against any assault by the White officers.

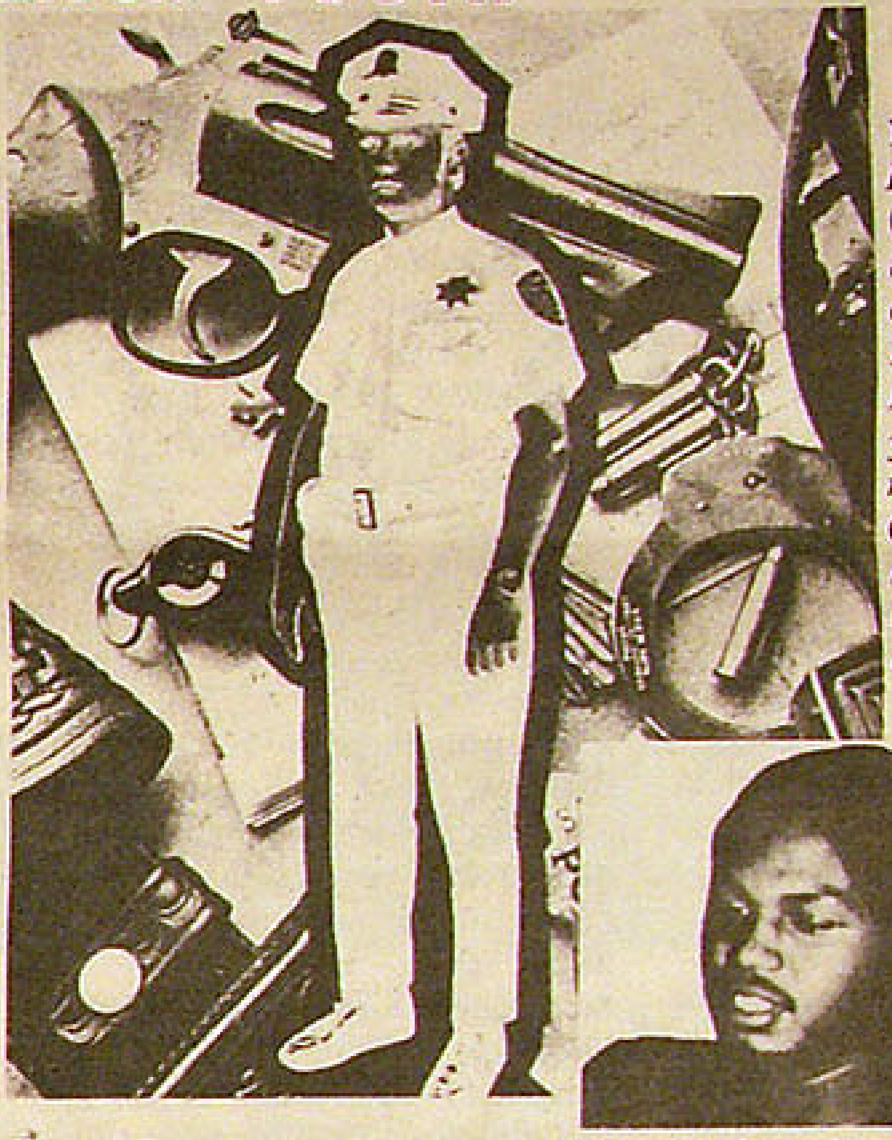
The atmosphere remains tense in the 81st Precinct as New York City police commissioner Michael Codd's office awaits reports from the Civilian Complaint Bureau and the Police Department's Field Service Bureau before taking action to resolve the conflict. □

PACOIMA, CALIF. INCIDENT

PEOPLE UNITED SEEKS JUSTICE FOR MURDERED 17-YEAR-OLD BLACK YOUTH

(Pacoima, Calif.) - People United, a community-based group here, is demanding the immediate opening of a speedy and impartial investigation into the brutal murder of a 17-year-old Black youth by two White police officers on February 11 of this year.

Barry Gene Evans, the murdered youth, was in the Van Nuys Apartments building, 12700 Van Nuys Boulevard, here on February 10 when Officers Eric Lindquist and Arthur Rumple of the Foothill Division of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) suddenly stopped him in the walkway of the building where they had been called to investigate an alleged burglary.



Young, 17-year-old BARRY EVANS (inset) fell victim to the guns of the vicious Los Angeles Police Department on February 11 of this year. The Black community of Pacoima, California, is demanding a full investigation into his murder.

EYEWITNESSES

Lindquist and Rumple, eyewitnesses report, began to harass young Barry and rudely inquire about his reasons for being in the area, a People United brochure states. The harassment eventually turned into a verbal argument which resulted in a physical struggle between Barry and the police officers. Barry was not at all involved in the burglary investigation, nor at any time, the eyewitnesses said, did he initiate any aggressive attacks on the police officers. He merely attempted to defend himself against their unjustified, brutal beating.

The People United brochure continues to explain that six eyewitnesses saw Barry "unmercifully beaten" with night sticks and "pistol whipped." They also said that in an effort to defend himself against the vicious beating, the Black youth kicked Lindquist in the groin, at which point the police officer went "berserk" and began wildly firing gun shots — three of which hit Barry in the back.

Barry was first taken to Pacoima Lutheran Hospital and then transferred by helicopter to the University of Southern California (USC) Medical Center where he died from his gunshot wounds on the morning of February 11.

As of yet, no indictments have been issued in the case nor has any investigation been made. People United — which grew out of a community demonstration against police brutality and harassment held in front of the Foothill police station on February 14 — charges that the LAPD is attempting to cover up the murder of Barry Evans. Immediately after he was murdered, his brother Andre and some friends went first to Pacoima Lutheran Hospital and then to USC Medical Center to inquire about Barry's condition. Upon their arrival at the Medical Center, they were taken into custody by police and falsely arrested and charged of conspiring to kill Lindquist and Rumple, despite the fact that at this point they had no idea how Barry had been shot.

Barry's friends were later released and all the charges against them dropped. However, Andre Evans was formally charged with conspiring to kill a police officer.

To beef up their cover-up, on February 11 the LAPD sent SWAT (Special Weapons and Tactics) teams to terrorize residents in the Van Nuys Apartments, looking for the burglary suspect that they had allegedly been pursuing the night before. Building residents were forced to evacuate their apartments, were harassed and pushed around unnecessarily. The police department also sent out a distorted press release on Barry's murder that was filled with misstatements, accusations and outright lies which all contradicted what the eyewitnesses saw.

PUBLIC INVESTIGATION

In addition to the call for an immediate public investigation of Barry's murder, People United is making the following demands: (1) A guarantee of full and unconditional punishment of Lindquist and Rumple if they are found guilty; (2) The establishment of new regulations that would prevent police officers from drawing their guns except in very exceptional situations in which it is clearly a matter of self-defense; and (3) A community-controlled civilian board on police malpractices.

Anyone wishing to make financial contributions or seeking further information about the Barry Evans case may write: People United, 11309 Herrick Avenue, Pacoima, Calif. 91331, (213) 899-4743 or 896-3794. □

S.F. Killer Cop Reinstated

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A White San Francisco cop, dismissed from the force in 1969 for the murder of an unarmed Black truck driver, has been returned to active duty.

"I want to kill a nigger so bad I can taste it," Michael O'Brien was heard to have said before the night of September 28, 1968, when he shot and killed George Baskett, 28, after an argument between the two over a minor traffic accident. O'Brien was off duty in street clothes at the time of the slaying. Witnesses later testified that O'Brien had shouted racist epithets at Baskett before pulling the trigger.

According to San Francisco police chief Charles Gain, O'Brien will be returned to "limited" duty while he undergoes retraining at the Police Academy.

JUNE 16

Protest Planned At Calif. Industrial Welfare Commission Hearings

(San Francisco, Calif.) - There will be a demonstration here on Wednesday, June 16, to pressure the California Industrial Welfare Commission (IWC) to uphold decent working standards and to adopt regulations designed to protect workers' rights.

Sponsored by the Coalition for Workers' Rights and endorsed by over 30 Bay Area unions and organizations, the protesters will demand:

•An eight-hour day, 40-hour week, no compulsory overtime and double pay for all overtime;

•A $4.00 minimum wage — with no exceptions — and an end to lower pay for minors, learners, handicapped;

•The retention of all existing health and safety protections.

STATE BUILDING

The demonstration, to be held in front of the State Building at 350 McAllister Street here, will coincide with IWC public hearings which will be held in San Francisco on June 15, 16 and 17. Other hearings were held in Fresno on June 7 and 8 and in Los Angeles on June 9, 10 and 11. After these hearings, the IWC will sign into law new minimum wage and overtime laws, plus health and safety regulations.

The June 15 and 16 hearings in San Francisco will both be held at the State Building, 350 McAllister, in Room 1194, while the June 17 hearing will be held at Hastings College (198 McAllister) in the Moot Courtroom, 4th floor. The June 15 and 17 hearings will begin at 10:00 a.m. and the June 16 hearing will be at 1:00 p.m.

For the first time the labor laws under consideration will cover women and minors as well as men. Already the IWC's regulations fall far short of what working people want and need, and the Coalition for Workers' Rights charges that employees will be pressuring the IWC to drop even more vital protections.

In response to this the Coalition is urging all concerned individuals to come to the San Francisco State Building at 350 McAllister in the Civic Center on June 16 between 6:00 and 7:00 p.m. to let the IWC hear the worker's voice.

Also, a benefit will be held for the Coalition at the Irish Pub, 3101 Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley on June 13.□

BLACK M.P. ACQUITTED — CHARGES MILITARY RACISM IN WEST GERMANY

(Karlsrhue, West Germany) - Sgt. Ronald Rouse, a Black military policeman, struck a blow against racism when he was acquitted of court-martial charges here recently.

Rouse was charged in March with failure to obey a first sergeant's order to draw his weapon and report to patrol duty. Rouse's case revolved around racial discrimination in the Army and he was acquitted of the charges on May 18, after having proven the action he had taken was correct.

Since arriving in Karlsrhue in September, 1975, Rouse said he has been subjected to racial insults and harassment by White noncommissioned officers in his M.P. unit. Because of this harassment Rouse began to worry about his ability to safely handle weapons around these NCOs and in October of 1975 he went to see a military doctor and complained of the situation.

The doctor told Rouse he should not handle weapons while emotionally upset or under the influence of Valium, which the doctor prescribed at that time.

On March 19, Rouse chose to follow his doctor's orders instead of those of the first sergeant at



Sgt. RON ROUSE (left) with his son TYSON and his wife, T. ROUSE. Rouse has been subjected to constant racial abuse in his M.P. unit.

the M.P. station — which resulted in Rouse being charged with disobeying an order.

After the verdict, Rouse's attorney, Christopher Coates of the Lawyers Military Defense Committee, said, "The verdict upheld the right of a serviceperson to rely upon a military doctor's instruction, even if the advice conflicts with the direct order of a first sergeant."

Rouse was "overwhelmed" by the victory, but said it would not end the harassment of Black soldiers in Karlsrhue.

Immediately after the court-martial proceedings, Rouse filed a formal complaint against his company commander, Capt. William Cherry, who had previously stated Rouse was "too sensitive" about racial issues when he had complained of racially motivated harassment in his unit. Rouse said in his complaint the problem was just the opposite — that Cherry himself was insensitive to the problems of racial discrimination.□

Florida Farm Workers Battle Slave Conditions

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

high point in the campaign thus far. With lobbyists for the growers visibly upset, 100 Black, Chicano and White farm workers and 50 urban supporters visited the offices of many uneasy politicians, urging them to support the bill. The UFW members, most of whom had worked the day before, stayed up all night to drive as far as 300 miles to the capital. The group included many veterans of the struggle with Coca-Cola's Minute Maid subsidiary in 1975, as well as UFW workers not yet under contract. Both workers and supporters gave testimony on their experiences and about the terrible working conditions the state's farm workers face.

Meanwhile, Ivory Lee Wison, a central Florida labor contractor under investigation for running a virtual slave labor camp, has been arrested for attacking and shooting at a worker.

ARRESTED

He was arrested by Polk County sheriffs and charged with aggravated battery.

Joseph Stevens, a 39-year old Black farm worker who had lived in Wilson's camp and was one of 11 workers aided in leaving his control recently, charged in statements to state and federal officials that Wilson had assaulted him.

"At first he (Wilson) hit me, and because I run so fast he couldn't catch me," Stevens reported. "That's when he shot at me with his gun." The farm worker noted that Wilson had threatened to shoot him on an earlier occasion when he was found outside the camp.

Widespread publicity here has focused on the role of Wilson and his brothers in operating the camp. They forced migrant farm workers to pick citrus and vegetables for them in Florida and North Carolina, by utilizing terror and debt to prevent the workers from leaving their crew and camp.

Despite the public attention these practices have received, no state or federal charges other than the battery charge for the attack in Stevens have been filed. The Wilson brothers are still being investigated for possible "involuntary servitude" charges, and information on their camp has reportedly been turned over to the state's attorney in Tampa.□



Black farmworkers cutting cane, which is considered one of the hardest jobs in the world. In Florida, migrant farmworkers are struggling to obtain decent wages and living conditions through union representation.

"GONNA KILL HER SONS"

Tyler Family Harassed By Louisiana Police Threats

(New Orleans, La.) - *"I wish we didn't have trials no more. I wish it was just like it was in them old days when you could just hang them niggers."*

On May 17, two Black youths, Donald Files and Terry Tyler, were arrested here by St. Charles Parish police and held at the sheriff's substation at New Scarpy for fifteen hours without being permitted to make a telephone call. The next afternoon, 25 hours after their arrest, they were advised of the charges against them — simple burglary — and released on bond.

Thus began a new chapter in the nightmare and harassment and injustice perpetrated against the family of Mrs. Juanita Tyler by Louisiana law enforcment and justice officials.

Terry Tyler is the younger brother of Gary Tyler, the 17-year-old youth presently on death row in Louisiana State Penitentiary for the murder of a White student at Destrehan High School — a murder he did not commit. The Tyler family has been putting all their energy into saving Gary's life and supporting Terry's activity on behalf of his brother as the organizer of the Gary Tyler Freedom Fighters, a group of Black students at Destrehan High School. This has prompted this most recent police harassment, the *Militant* reports.

While being held at the New Scarpy substation, Terry and Donal Files, who testified at the hearings last month to demand a new trial for Gary Tyler, were subjected to vicious police intimidation. One sheriff's deputy told Files, "I done killed me so many niggers I got a notch on my gun," while another played Russian roulette by loading two shells into his .44 magnum, spinning the barrel and clicking the trigger at the two Black teenagers.

Judge Ruche Marino, who set the bond at $5,000 each, is the same judge who tried Gary Tyler last November and who later refused to grant a new trial in April despite overwhelming new evidence of Tyler's innocence.

When Juanita Tyler put up the bond for her son's release, Terrry heard the police cursing her. "We gonna kill one of her sons," one cop said.□



Striking DeKalb County (Georgia) sanitation and maintenance workers show their solidarity, which has grown stronger due to the recent escalation of the repression and harassment against them.

GEORGIA STRIKING WORKERS ATTACKED BY POLICE

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Striking sanitation and maintenance workers here, who are predominantly Black, have been hit with violent police repression and harassment at the order of DeKalb County Commission Chairman Bob Guhl.

The garbagemen have been on strike for over a month (see last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER) during which time Guhl (called "Chairman Ghoul" by the workers) has steadfastly refused to negotiate in good faith. In what was described as a "union shootout," Guhl recently ordered DeKalb County police to ambush a group of strikers.

The police fired volley after volley of shotgun blasts and pistol fire, filling the car of one of the garbagemen with bullet holes. Not one single shot was fired by a union member.

Yet, 10 strikers were charged with conspiracy to commit murder for allegedly intending to "shoot up" a busload of scabs. More warrants are expected to be issued on these false charges.

Before this incident, Guhl had already fired over 250 strikers and police had assaulted and arrested at least 50 union members — part of their daily harassment campaign. The shooting attack against the strikers took place just hours before a union press conference that announced the filing of a racial discrimination suit against DeKalb County.

SOLIDARITY

Also, on the day of the attack, Atlanta area unionists and their supporters had shown their solidarity in the hard-fought strike by passing out leaflets and collecting hundreds of dollars in donations.

According to *The Great Speckled Bird*, a progressive local newspaper, DeKalb County "just happens" to be the country's second richest, even including the largest Black population of the county seat, Atlanta. The county commissioner's refusal to meet the demands of the strikers for decent wages cannot be attributed to a lack of finances but more so to the vehemently anti-Black, anti-union sentiment of the area, the heartland for Democratic Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter.□

PROSECUTE THE MURDERERS OF TYRONE GUYTON!

MARCH AND RALLY



THE FACTS: Tyrone was only 14 years old when he was murdered by Emeryville police on Nov. 1, 1973. He was shot twice in the back while lying face-down on the ground. The police lab proved that he did not fire a gun, and no gun was every found! For nearly three years there has been no indictment! WHERE IS THERE JUSTICE?

SATURDAY, JUNE 19TH — SACRAMENTO
NOON: MARCH! FROM: ALKALI PARK
9TH & D STS.
1:00 P.M. RALLY! STATE CAPITOL STEPS
Bus-Car Caravan Leaves 3310 Grove St.
Oakland — 9:00A.M.
Round—Trip Bus Tickets Only $2.00

For More Information Contact: THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE FOR TYRONE GUYTON, 3310 Grove St., Oakland 655-5362

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt

*Journalist Bob Jones and his poet friend, Suliman Ibn Rashid — two Black Americans living in Cairo, Egypt, at the time of the 1967 Middle East war — are featured in this portion of . . .*And Bid Him Sing. *The fast-moving novel by BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois is the story of a group of Black Americans who have fled to Cairo seeking an impossible escape from the racism of the U.S.*

PART 33

"Hey, man," he said as I opened the door to him. "How you doin'?" I took his extended hand.

"Damn! Where you been?" I said, drawing him in and closing the door behind him. "I just got in from that madhouse office of mine. Pouring myself a brandy. Have one?"

"*Taban!* (Of course)," he answered smiling and following me into the kitchen. He was wearing my rust-colored suede jacket. I'd lent it to him months ago, after he'd admired it and said he had no casual clothes.

I seldom wore it. He liked it very much and wore it often. Recently he'd had it cleaned. His light grey trousers were sharply creased and brown brogues shining. Shortly after his poetry reading he'd decided to let his hair grow and now had a full head that he kept closely cropped and parted on one side.

LEATHER BRIEFCASE

He carried his flat black leather briefcase. In it he kept all his important personal papers. In addition to his passport, health certificates and mission identity card, these included clippings about himself from local newspapers and magazines, three of his poems in Arabic that had been published, and announcements and reports of his poetry reading.

These were his credentials, proof of who he was, evidence of his existence. They were with him wherever he went and would be produced as easily as one might produce a calling card.

"I just heard on the BBC news about the statement Malcolm made in Jeddah," I said as I poured out the drinks. "Did you hear about it?"

"No. What did he say?"

"Got'em all shook up in the States, according to BBC. He talked about the experience of his pilgrimage to Mecca and about the true brotherhood and oneness of the tens of thousands of pilgrims there from all over the world, all colors, all races. Said he never thought anything like it was possible. Said it made him think a lot about the shit he's been teaching to the Black man in The Nation.

BLUE-EYED BLONDES

"Talked about blue-eyed blondes side by side with black-skinned Africans, real brothers; all there performing the pilgrimage together, twenty-four hours of the day, living, praying, eating, everything together.

Suliman took the brandy from me and headed out of the kitchen. "It will probably be in the *Gazette* tomorrow. If not, I'll get a copy of it from the UPI office. It'll be on all the wire services." I had followed him into the sitting room. "I'll see if I can get Jeddah in English. They'll probably give the whole thing."

My antique Hallicrafter shortwave receiver had been a consternation to my Egyptian friends. Its many knobs and switches and its two semicircular dials had little resemblance to anything called a radio that was currently being made in Egypt or being brought in from abroad. Fawzy regularly warned me that Egyptian law forbade anyone from having such an instrument in his home and urged me to get rid of it.

I'd bought it from an Armenian radio repairman in Cairo who was listed in the U.S. Embassy guidebook to services in Egypt. I was not in the habit of listening to Jeddah Radio, although it often played some fine soul music. I suspected a brother was responsible. I didn't know where Jeddah station was on the dial or the times of its English-language broadcasts. I fiddled with the dial for a while, looking for it. After a few minutes of ear-shattering whines, whistles and static, Suliman said:

"Dig, man, can that shit! It'll be in the papers tomorrow. I wanna talk."

I switched off the set and sat down in one corner of the sofa. He picked up his briefcase from the chair on which he'd tossed it when he came in, opened it and took out a thick soiled envelope.

"I finally heard from that ofay woman in London. . .what's her name? Rosa. . .?"

"Heinler," I offered.

"Yeah. Here's her letter. You can read it." He handed it to me. "Man, that bitch ain't from nowhere. She ain't said nothin' about wanting to publish any of my poems. Just a whole lot of shit about writin' poetry."

I took the several sheets from an envelope and looked at the first page. "This letter's dated almost a month ago!"

"Yeah, well, I meant to bring it over before, but I. . .er. . . forgot."

"Have you answered it?"

"No, not yet."

"Well, you should have. That's probably why I haven't heard from her. I included a letter with the poems and was wondering why I hadn't heard. Thought maybe they never arrived."

"She says to say hello to you and that she'd be writing you soon."

"It's a long letter. She say anything helpful — that you can use?"

"I suppose so. You read it. I'll leave it with you."

I got up to put the letter on my desk. As I did so Suliman said: "I been talking to some people about printing a book of my poems here. It'll cost about a hundred and twenty pounds for the first hundred copies. Ibrahim'll do some drawings and the cover. I'd like you to do the introduction. What do you think?"

"What publishing house?"

"No publishing house. A private printer."

TO BE CONTINUED



The Orman Gardens of Barillet Deschamps in Cairo.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"GROWING"

The Black Panther Party's newly gained fame that had been won in Sacramento had its negative effects, also. In this portion of Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton gives an example of this, and explains how the young Black revolutionary organization began to make plans to expand.*

PART 54

Sloane went right on arguing, and soon seven or eight more policemen arrived. Among them was a young recruit — no more than twenty-two or twenty-three — who went up to all of us standing on the sidewalk and began stepping heavily on one foot after another. When he got to me, I pulled my foot back. It was not in me for a fight. After he passed, I ignored him and tried to get John Sloane to calm down and sign the ticket. Sloane finally came around and was about to sign when the recruit stepped on the feet of a brother, who promptly helped him off in a vigorous fashion. That was all the police needed.

They charged the brother and beat him with their clubs. I ran up to them saying, "This isn't necessary! It's not necessary!" None of us were armed, or the situation would have been different. But, cowardly as ever, they were unrestrainedly attacking an unarmed man, overpowering him.

When I saw how brutally they were beating the brother, I went over to one of the policemen and put my hand on his arm to restrain him. This man was big and powerfully built. He spun around and charged me, backing me against the car in a choke hold so tight I could not move.

BROTHERS

The other brothers ran to my assistance. The policeman had reached for his gun because he was afraid the people would storm him, but I told them not to do anything, and I took the arrest, along with John Sloane and the brother who had shoved the policeman off his foot.

All the way to the station Sloane and the other brother angrily cursed the policeman. I tried to calm them down; we were handcuffed and there was no point in further struggle. But they kept right on protesting and cursing, and when we got to the station, the police began working them over. Their arms were still restrained. Since I said nothing, I got off lightly.

The police provoked me, but I refused to respond. I just kept telling the other guys to shut up, but they would not, and so they got a real beating. The big guy who had charged me was right in the middle of it, giving as many blows as he could, really enjoying his work.

After the brothers were subdued, he mopped his brow, straightened out his clothes, and told the others, "I have to go now because I promised to take my wife and the kids to church at nine."



The late "LIL" BOBBY HUTTON (foreground), whom Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton has called "the beginning," proudly walks with BPP contingent in Sacramento on May 2, 1967.

When we began to receive requests for assistance in starting new branches of the Party, we realized our need for more than courageous troops. We lacked an administrative body that could handle these requests and supervise a large-scale organization. The brothers on the block had none of the bourgeois skills needed for this. Yet these skills were necessary, even though we did not want bourgeois values, so we looked for ways to solve our administrative problems while continuing our work with the street brothers.

I had to respect the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) for having some of the most disciplined organizers in the country. When we had first talked of forming a party, Bobby and I read about their work in the South — registering people to vote and organizing co-operatives and the like.

GOOD JOB

We felt they could do a good job of administering the Party because they were all committed people and highly skilled. Their leadership came from college campuses.

Our original plan was to draft Stokely Carmichael of SNCC into the Party and make him Prime Minister, then to add all the SNCC leadership to the Party's administrative positions, including H. Rap Brown and James Forman. By doing this, we hoped to create a merger, not a coalition, since it seemed to us that only by merging could we produce the strong leadership we needed.

The movement was cresting around the country. Brothers on the block in many northern cities were moving angrily in response to the problems that overwhelmed them. New York and other eastern cities had exploded in 1964, Watts went up in 1965, Cleveland in 1966, and in 1967 another long hot summer was approaching.

But the brothers needed direction for their energies. The Party wanted no more spontaneous riots, because the outcome was always the same: the people might liberate their territories for a few short days or hours, but eventually the military force of the oppressor would wipe out their gains. Having neither the strength nor the organization, the people were powerless.

In the final analysis, riots caused only more repression and the loss of brave men. Blacks bled and died in the riots and went to jail on petty or false charges. If the brothers could be organized into disciplined cadres, working in broadly based community programs, then the energy expended in riots could be directed toward permanent and positive changes.

The matter was urgent. Police were being strengthened nationwide and given more power. In order to deal with this, we had to organize our resources and develop an administrative body.

On the other hand, although SNCC had skills, we felt they were headed for a decline, because the thrust of the movement was diminishing in the South and moving into the cities of the North and West. At this point in time, it seemed clear to us that SNCC and the Black Panther Party needed each other, and Black people needed us both.

By making Stokely Prime Minister—head of the Party—we were in effect voting to give leadership of the Party to SNCC. We even considered moving our headquarters to Atlanta, where we would be under SNCC, in their buildings, with access to their duplicating equipment and other sorely needed materials.

TO BE CONTINUED

"THE RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE EXISTS FOR EVERY NATION"

Text Of Tanzanian Consular's Address At O.C.L.C. African Liberation Day Celebration

In introducing Comrade Hamza Aziz — political affairs attache and consular of the U.S. embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania — at the recent African Liberation Day celebration held at the Oakland Community Learning Center, Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown noted:

". . .Tanzania has been the home of liberation struggles from all over Africa. . .it has provided support in both physical and spiritual ways. . .Dar es Salaam (capital of Tanzania) has been a place where freedom loving people around the world have been able to find an oasis. . . ."

The following is the text of Comrade Aziz's speech, a speech which, indeed, reflects the sincere and dedicated commitment of the government and people of Tanzania to achieving majority rule in southern Africa.

"All along we have been talking about 'A Luta Continua,' but seeing the children here, singing with confidence, I think our revolution is in good hands.

"My brothers, sisters and comrades: I am very pleased to be with you today to participate in this African Liberation Day celebration. Some of us in Africa, and more so those of us who are residing in Washington, D.C., are very much aware of your contribution to enhance the African cause in this hemisphere. Your contribution in the past, in one way or another, has been responsible for highlighting the African struggle and Africans staying in America. I hope I will not embarrass you today when I acknowledge the contribution and thank you publicly on behalf of the ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania, and on behalf of myself, and say, 'Well done!'

"The unity of our African people and our brothers and sisters and all progressive people all over the world is a thing of paramount importance in our struggle for liberation, not only in Africa but for people wherever they are. This comradeship and the struggle to achieve common ideals is not a new phenomenon. The history of struggling people, the concern for unity in order to take hold of their problems, goes back to the early part of this century. What we are doing today is keeping the posts of these goals lighted so that we may not lose sight of where we are going and remind ourselves of the commitment and seriousness of our struggle.

"In this way we shall be building upon the foundations laid by others and in particular, the leaders and participants of Pan African Congresses of the past. The great names of Pan Africanism — like Du Bois, Malcolm X, Marcus Garvey, Walter Johnson, George Padmore, John McKendren only to mention a few — indicate clearly that the sincere concern for human liberty and freedom of the African people has never been the sincere concern of Africa alone.

"Tanzania is one of the many states of Africa that formed a worldwide ideological movement after the 1939-45 World War. It is the belief of the Tanzanian government and people that the right to independence exists for every nation, or it does not exist for Tanzania. The people of Namibia, those of Zimbabwe and South Africa have no less right to solve their common problems for themselves than have the people of Portugal and Lebanon. And by the same logic, Black people in Dar es Salaam, Lusaka or Lagos have neither more or less right to human dignity than those in Johannesburg, Pretoria or Capetown.

"Whatever help Tanzania provides the liberation struggles in Africa and indeed the world, it is in honor of our fulfilling our duties and obligations stemming from our basic and fundamental belief in the liberty and freedom of human beings.

"President Nyerere, while addressing Oxford University at the end of 1975, replying in particular to the liberation struggle in Africa, made these observations: 'What we claim for ourselves we have to accept as the right of others. While others are denied such rights, our own hold over them must be insecure. Building from the past legacy of the Pan Africanists—for it was they who first learned and applied and taught the lesson of unity—the Tanzanian people and government have been carriers of the banner of anticolonialism, anti-oppression and anti-racism, affecting men of color everywhere.

" 'One fundamental thing is that humanity is indivisible. I and the Tanzanian government believe that no man can live with self-respect or even deserve the respect of others if he acquiesces in the humiliation of human beings on the grounds of their color and their race.

" 'In hosting the Sixth Pan Africanist Congress, and our contribution to the liberation struggle to date, Tanzania has translated in a very positive form her continued support for the human ideals she believes in. There will be no compromise, for to do so is tantamount to sacrificing the principles and ideals we are committed to.

MORAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT

" 'The headquarters of the liberation movements in Dar es Salaam, together with moral and material support to Portugal's liberation forces, exposed Tanzania to security risks. But all the same, she is prepared to die a little or suffer self-denial in order to promote and sustain these ideals.

" 'The crisis in southern African and the liberation of Angola now means that South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe are of great concern to Tanzania, as well as the whole continent of Africa and all oppressed forces in the world, particularly those who despite their majority status are experiencing the day-to-day oppression, humiliation and all types of social injustice in their own motherland. Think of Zimbabwe where 250,000 are oppressing 6,000,000. Think of Namibia where South Africa continues to defy the will of the indigenous people in outrage of the international community.

" 'It must be made clear—which is often distorted by some media — that the struggle in southern Africa is against colonialism and racism. Tanzania believes in human freedom and peace, but we also believe that peace is



BPINS photo

HAMZA AZIZ

only attainable if there is freedom. This means, therefore, that as long as freedom can only be obtained through violence, we must help, too, and support the cause. To do otherwise is to betray the cause of peace.'

"These words were echoed by Tanzanian Foreign Minister Kadouma at a special dinner held for Secretary of State Kissinger during his visit to Tanzania, which also carried him to other African states.

"On the whole, Tanzania welcomes the new American display but we would like to see the emphasis placed on majority rule, which has gone through a long history. Africa's press for majority rule (in Zimbabwe) goes back as far as 1965 immediately after (Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian) Smith declared unilateral independence. In 1969, east and central African leaders held a crucial meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, which announced the Lusaka Manifesto, an historical document endorsed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations.

"On the whole, this document clearly stipulates the African position on obtaining freedom and racial equality through peaceful means. The document states:

'We prefer to negotiate rather than to destroy, talk rather than to kill. We do not advocate violence against human dignity which is now being perpetuated by oppressive Africa. If peaceful progress to emancipate were possible, or chance circumstances make it possible in the future, we would urge our brothers in the resistance movements to use peaceful methods of struggle, even at the cost of compromising the timing of change.'

"This was the call of reason, a call for negotiations, but to our disappointment the Manifesto was rejected and ignored by both the Salisbury and Pretoria White minority regimes. Even more lamentably, foreign allies and supporters of the racist southern African regimes did nothing to promote meaningful change. All they did was to continue to trade with the racist regimes, thus providing them with economic strength and international respectability which worked to strengthen their grip on the African majority and subjected them to more oppressive measures and law.

"In 1975, the Council of Ministers of the OAU, at their Extraordinary Meeting in Dar es Salaam, implemented what is now known as

the Dar es Salaam Declaration, made in the midst of efforts by the African National Council (ANC) of Zimbabwe to attempt to negotiate a settlement. The Declaration stated Africa's objectives for Zimbabwe's independence on the basis of majority rule. This can be achieved peacefully or through violent means. Either way Africa will lend its unqualified support to freedom fighters led by their national movements. As long as the objective of majority rule before independence is not compromised, Africa will support all efforts by Zimbabwe nationals to win independence by peaceful means.

INTRANSIGENCE

"These efforts, which began in 1975, and encouraged by President Nyerere of Tanzania, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, and President Kaunda of Zambia, have all been frustrated by the intransigence of the minority regime in South Africa, thus making an intensification of armed struggle in Zimbabwe inevitable, for the alternative, negotiated settlement, is an emphasis on the status quo rather than an intensification of armed resistance. It was a fact already enunciated as an alternative strategy in the Lusaka Manifesto which stated that, 'While peaceful progress is blocked by the action of those presently in power in the states of southern Africa, we have no choice but to give the people of these territories all the support of which we are capable in the struggle against their oppressors.'

"As far back as 1975, Tanzanian President Nyerere, while addressing the commemorative session marking the silver anniversary of the United Nations on October 5, explained the free African alternative on South Africa in the following words:

" 'For Africa there is no choice; we have to support the freedom fighters. The national freedom and the human equality for which these people are fighting are not only the same rights which the rest of Africa claimed and won, but also the basis of the free states of Africa in which they exist.' Malima (Nyerere) was using the very words which were later used in the Dar es Salaam Declaration, that Africa did not and does not advocate violence. Rather, we advocate an end to violence unless forced by circumstances, as is the case now.

"President Nyerere and his colleagues have warned time and time again that the situation in southern Africa poses a real threat to the peace and security of the African continent, and it has all the makings of racial conflagration with unforseen international repercussions in the confrontation between the forces of freedom and those of oppression. Some treated these warnings with cynicism because to them it was simply inconceivable that the unholy trinity of Portuguese fascism, apartheid South Africa and the minority regime of Rhodesia would be seriously challenged.

"If you think of the fall of Portuguese fascism and empire on the African continent and the success of the African freedom movements in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola, you can bet that Smith's days are numbered. The defeat of Portuguese colonialism in Africa and the collapse of Portuguese fascism determine the balance of power readily in favor of the forces of freedom and against the forces of racism and colonialism.

"Our brothers in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are not just fighting in order to eliminate foreign domination and to establish truly representative governments but are also fighting for the very humanity which is constantly being challenged by the oppressor. Whether Zimbabwe or Namibia obtains their freedom through the ballot or the bullet is not up to Africa. As far as we are concerned, judging from our past endeavors on several occasions to try to negotiate a settlement and bring about meaningful change in southern Africa, it will be up to the oppressors and those who support them.

"It will be recalled how Smith recently ridiculed the African demand for freedom when he said that never will he think of majority rule in his lifetime. President Nyerere has emphasized that the freedom and independence of Zimbabwe should have been yesterday. While we welcome a possible negotiated settlement, we have to intensify the struggle to bring it to its logical conclusion.

"Let me keep on emphasizing — for I feel that this point is important to be established and to be understood: The liberation wars in southern Africa are wars of fighting colonialism and oppressive systems created by racism. The people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa do not and will not accept a symbolic status. Since peaceful negotiations are not an alternative, the armed struggle must carry on. To them the choice is clear. If they cannot live as men, they will at least die as men.

"Brothers, sisters and comrades: The crisis in southern Africa is not yet over. The liberation wars are being intensified. Let me say that these wars are very expensive undertakings and, in most cases, besides the OAU, depends on the goodwill of our friends outside. For example, the freedom fighters want medicine, any kind of medicine, and other essentials that can be given. I remember in 1974 when the U.S. delegation from the West Coast that came to the Sixth Pan Africanist Congress brought some medicine for freedom fighters in Mozambique. Their gestures were of great help. Other liberation forces can do more with this kind of help together with any other monetary gestures. But make sure that what is sent is sent to the right places.

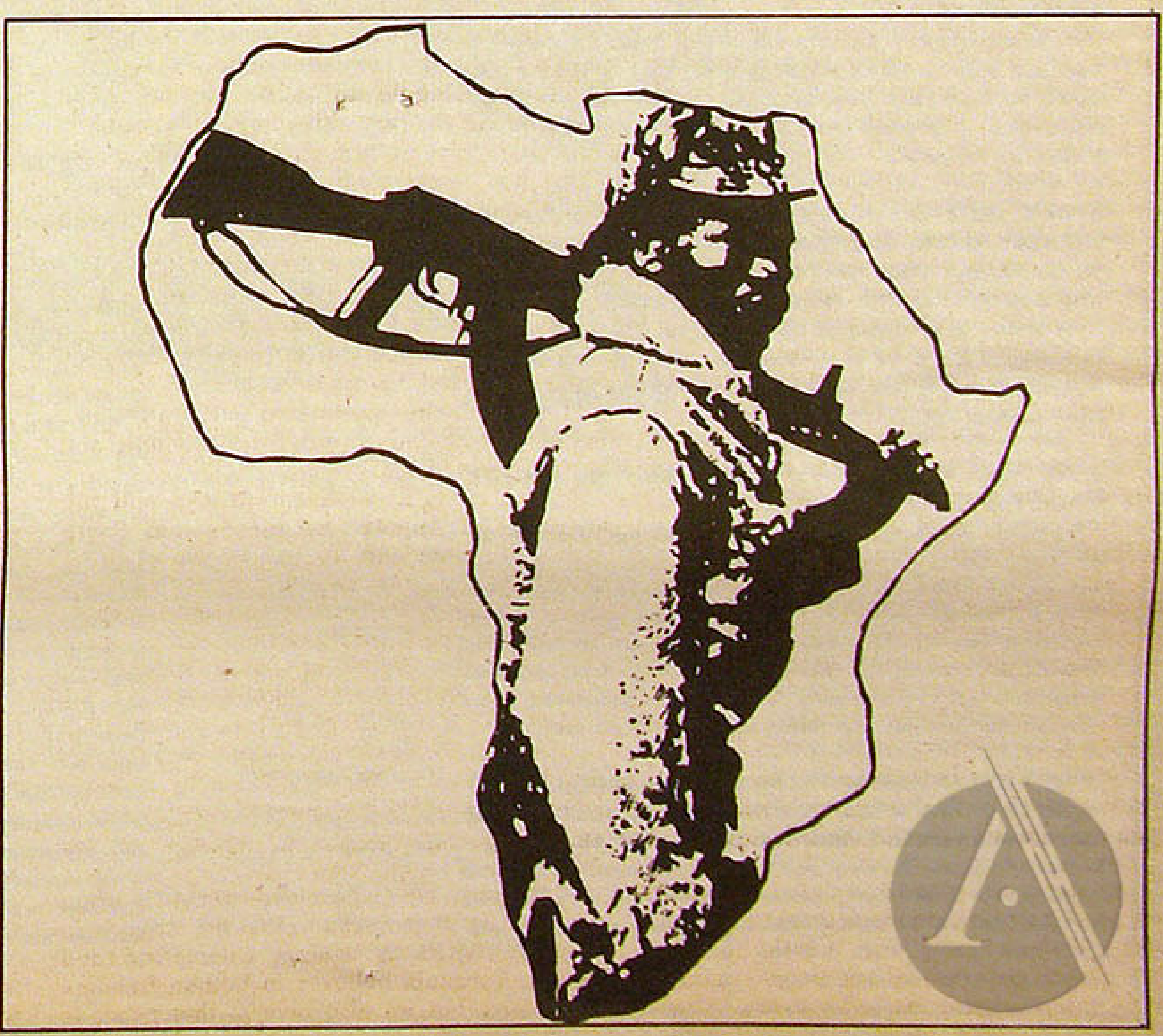
"Turning to the home base here in the United States, I am sure that more can be done that will have a direct bearing on the southern Africa struggle. In the case of Zimbabwe, the United States still imports chrome from Zimbabwe. The Byrd Amendment has not been rescinded. The importation of chrome provides the Smith regime with economical power to sustain its illegal presence in Zimbabwe. The repeal of the Byrd Amendment is one step toward the capitulation of the Smith regime. You can help in this direction.

"What about South Africa? What about the $2.5 million investments by U.S. corporations in South Africa and Namibia? These economical investments support apartheid. Do not be carried away with some empty argument that these investments help Africans. It is a pure lie. Africans in southern Africa like to work, but I can assure you that they love their freedom more, pure and simple.

"All those who invest in South Africa or trade with South Africa or otherwise treat it in a respectful manner in the international community, are giving support to apartheid and everything that follows from it.

"We in Tanzania believe that those who are generally opposed to racism should help those who fight racism. The true picture of what is happening in southern Africa should be synthesized in the United States through the media institutions and people on a people-to-people basis. The reconstruction of southern Africa will require planning and accommodation from our people and our friends. I'm sure we can rely on you.

"Once again, thank you very much and please carry on with the good job."□



THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News

INTERVIEW WITH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA U.N. AMBASSADOR

"The M.P.L.A. Is The People And The People Are The M.P.L.A."

One of the honored guests at the May 29 African Liberation Day Celebration held at the Oakland Community Learning Center was Elisio Defigueredo, United Nations ambassador designate from the People's Republic of Angola. The profoundly warm reception given Ambassador Defigueredo was indicative of the tremendous love and respect that freedom loving people throughout the world have for the people of Angola, who, under the leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) waged a valiant 15-year struggle to liberate themselves from Portuguese imperialism.

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents an interview conducted with the ambassador at the Learning Center by Bay Area Black press and other progressive press in which he elaborates on the current situation in Angola.


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Angolan U.N. Ambassador ELISIO DEFIGUEREDO was one of the keynote speakers at the highly successful May 29 OCLC African Liberation Day celebration.

QUESTION: What kind of reception have you received since you arrived at the United Nations?

DEFIGUEREDO: The reception has been very good. Angola has been recognized by more than 100 countries. We are not yet officially members of the United Nations; this will come in September. Our relationship, workwise, with various ambassadors has been quite good.

Q: What is the present position of the People's Republic of China on Angola?

DEFIGUEREDO: From time to time, we have had talks with representatives of the People's Republic of China. We are hopeful that these talks and discussions will lead to a very good and efficient relationship in the future.

Q: In terms of reconstruction, what are the priorities of the People's Republic of Angola?

DEFIGUEREDO: Our priorities are in the fields of agriculture. Remember, we are very rich agriculturally. The industrial sector is another department where we are going to devote our energies, as well as commerce. These are three areas which we consider important in the course of national reconstruction. Of course, along the way there is education. We also have to deal with some infrastructure. We have roads and the 100 bridges that were destroyed in the course of the war must be rebuilt.

Q: FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front), the PAIGC (Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verdes) and the MPLA have a long history of working together. What is the basis of your new relationship with these governments?

DEFIGUEREDO: The three governments are going to meet very soon, and we will discuss various subject matters involving our cooperation.

INDEPENDENCE

Q: What was the situation like in Luanda just before independence on November 11, 1975, when the South Africans had invaded from the south?

DEFIGUEREDO: During the period of our proclamation of independence, the atmosphere was very tense. Remember, we obtained our independence in a very difficult situation. We were being attacked from invading forces from Zaire, South Africa, plus mercenaries from Portugal and other countries. The atmosphere was indeed tense. There were, however, no shadows of doubt within our leadership. We knew that we were going to win

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BPINS photo

RUEBEN HWANGA

RUEBEN HWANGA INTERVIEWED

S.W.A.P.O. Representative Updates Namibian Liberation Struggle

(Dakar, Senegal) - Timothy Hishongwa, the chief representative of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in West Africa, recently expressed the determination of his organization to intensify the armed struggle in Namibia against the ruling South African regime until final victory.

At a press conference held here, Hishongwa said that the situation in Namibia is deteriorating for South Africa due to the stepped up military campaign of SWAPO forces. He also urged a worldwide protest against the illegal sentencing of two SWAPO militants to death by the racist government.

SWAPO representative Reuben Hwanga provided up-to-date information on the armed struggle in Namibia at the African Liberation Day program held at the Oakland Community Learning Center on May 29. The following is an interview with Comrade Hwanga which was conducted by Bay Area Black press.

QUESTION: Would you comment on the recent death sentences given the SWAPO fighters by the South African government?

HWANGA: South Africa is in Nambia illegally. It has no right to arrest, charge and sentence people in Namibia. The very act of executing the death sentence against our people may be translated as pure murder and those responsible must bear the consequences.

Q: Is it true that the 200-mile long strip of land from the border

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People's Republic Of Angola U.N. Ambassador

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

and maintain ourselves and the objectives we had set for ourselves and the people of Angola.

Q: The Western press has reported that there is a split within the Angolan government over the issue of multinational corporations such as Gulf Oil. Would you comment on that?

DEFIGUEREDO: These are speculations. The People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA have certainly never received good coverage in the establishment papers, and we're not going to expect them to do it now, of course. What we ask from the reporters is that they report the events as they happen rather than to write speculations. There is no truth to these reports.

In terms of Gulf Oil, there have been some discussions between Gulf and members of my government regarding Gulf's work in Angola. If an agreement is reached, it will be one that benefits the Angolan people. Gulf Oil cannot operate in Angola under the same contracts it had with the Portuguese.

Q: Is the MPLA going to become a political party that will encompass certain segments of the Angolan society?

DEFIGUEREDO: The MPLA is the people and the people are the MPLA. The Angolan people are incorporated within the MPLA, and certainly without the Angolan people on our side we would never have obtained victory against the forces of oppression, the racist troops and the reactionary elements within the country. Our policy from the beginning of the MPLA has been to involve the people in our programs and the destiny of our country.

Q: What were your assignments prior to coming to the U.N.?

DEFIGUEREDO: I don't like titles very much. I'm just a militant, a worker. It is because of that that my government sent me to the U.N. I have represented the MPLA in various places throughout the world. We are militants; we didn't have much time to give titles. There were pressing matters, and we had to do it. I simply contributed to the betterment of the MPLA's objectives.

Q: How is your government attempting to integrate those people who fought with UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) and the FNLA (Front for the Liberation of Angola)?

DEFIGUEREDO: We recognize quite well that some Angolans blindly followed UNITA and FNLA. However, these people have been integrated. We have structures in which we politicize them and they become an integral part of the destiny of the country. Now, in terms of leaders, they are the ones who committed murder, abuses and the worst kind of offenses against the Angolan people. The leaders will have to face trial in Angola.



Members of the Organization of Angolan Women march in Luanda May Day parade, which had 100,000 participants.

MERCENARIES

Q: What does the MPLA hope to accomplish by the trial of the mercenaries, which is to begin June 8?

DEFIGUEREDO: Mercenaries are people who leave their countries, disrespect boundaries and kill nationalists or elements of a given nation. We were able to arrest some mercenaries who ought to stand trial for the actions they have committed against the Angolan people. At the same time, we hope that this will be a lesson for African countries and other nations throughout the world.

Q: What is the position of Angola on allowing the racist South African government to use the power of the Cunene River hydroelectric power plant in southern Angola to further exploit the people of Namibia?

DEFIGUEREDO: Angola does not have a border with South Africa. We have a border with Namibia which is a country living under oppression. The Cunene dam benefits the Angolan people and certainly Namibians. It does not reach South African territory.

INTERVENTION

Q: Will that policy include intervention on Angola's part in Namibia or any southern African nations that are fighting for independence?

DEFIGUEREDO: We are in support of the just struggles of the oppressed people in southern Africa, but we are not thinking in terms of intervening anywhere.

Q: Will the recent diplomatic overtures of the Zairean government toward Angola affect the status of the Lumumbaist forces that assisted the MPLA in repulsing the Zairean invaders during the war?

DEFIGUEREDO: I don't know that it will have any effect on them. Zaireans who are in my country, if they choose to remain they may, or leave if they choose to leave.

Q: Is the government of Zaire posing any threat to the peace in Angola?

DEFIGUEREDO: A few months ago we signed an agreement with Zaire and we certainly hope that they respect this agreement, otherwise we would certainly take some action to deal with the matter.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Namibia

The "constitutional" conference sponsored by the racist White South African (Azanian) government resumed last week in Windhoek, South West Africa (Namibia), following a break of almost three months. Over 100 government-handpicked, Black reactionary delegates representing the territory's 11 main ethnic groups are expected to give the conference's constitutional committee a mandate to draw up a draft constitution. The South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the leading liberation group in the territory, has rejected the conference as "a gathering of government stooges."

Cuba

An international seminar on eradicating apartheid, sponsored by the United Nations Committee Against Apartheid and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), was held in Havana recently. Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa told the seminar participants that the meeting came at a time of "threats and intrigues by North American imperialism" against his country because of its contribution to the preservation of freedom in Angola. Committee Chairman Leslie Harriman of Nigeria praised the Cuban government for its revolutionary action in Angola which he said gave momentum to the struggle for human dignity in southern Africa.

Sierra Leone

Over 4,000 people attended the recent opening of Mandina Secondary School, built by the people of the Kambia District, Northern Province, in Sierra Leone, *Hsinhua* news agency reports. Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens told the assembled crowd that the emphasis in the Mandina school's curriculum would be on agriculture.

Sudan

A military parade and mass procession commemorating the May 25, 1969, revolution in the Sudan was held in Khartoum on the seventh anniversary of the revolution. Sudanese President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri reviewed the parade and the procession in which people from all walks of life marched in May Square with colorful streamers and banners.



Eritrean guerrillas, who recently repulsed the vanguard of the Ethiopian peasant army.

Eritrean Guerrillas Repulse Ethiopian Peasant Army

(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) - The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) last week announced that it had repulsed advance elements of an army of Ethiopian peasants massed by the country's reactionary military junta to crush the Eritrean liberation struggle.

According to an *Associated Press* report carried in the *Los Angeles Times*, an ELF spokesperson said that an Ethiopian Air Force plane had unsuccessfully attempted to support the vanguard of the estimated 40,000 Christian Ethiopian peasants, "but the ill-trained Ethiopian forces dropped their weapons and fled as soon as rockets were fired upon them."

ANNOUNCEMENT

The ELF spokesperson — who made the announcement from ELF offices in Khartoum, Sudan — also said that a large amount of military equipment had been confiscated from the Ethiopians but he did not indicate where the encounter had taken place.

Despite widespread reports that the peasant army — duped by the Ethiopian junta into believing that the Eritreans whom they are fighting are "Moslem invaders" is marching northward in two long columns into Eritrea, the government here continues to officially deny the existence of the army. When a Western military attache asked the defense ministry about the large fleet of buses and trucks being gathered at this city's old airport, he was told: "There are no buses or trucks there." People who live along the route on which the peasants are marching have been warned by the junta to

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ZIMBABWE FREEDOM FIGHTERS STEP UP ATTACKS ON RHODESIAN RAILROADS

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) — Striking another decisive blow in their armed struggle for liberation from the White racist government of the country, Zimbabwean (Rhodesian) Black freedom fighters blew up another vital railroad line to Azania (South Africa) in late May. The railroad line, which passes through Botswana to Azania, was severely damaged when a land mine planted by guerrillas detonated a diesel locomotive, *Internews* reports.

It was the second attack on the railroad line in two weeks. Zimbabwe has only one other rail link to Azania — Zimbabwe's only connection to the outside world. The strategy of the Zimbabwean People's Army is to cut both railroad links and strangle the Rhodesian economy.

The successful guerrilla warfare being staged by the People's Army has intensified in recent weeks. Liberation forces struck within 32 miles of the capital city of Salisbury last week, their deepest penetration yet according to informed sources. The concern of the White minority government of "Prime Minister" Ian Smith was exemplified in the regime's announcement that all exemptions from call-up to the army reserves had been cancelled.

At the end of last week, White Rhodesian security forces announced that there had been another 15 deaths since mid-week and that border skirmishes had killed 52 people during the past eight days — the highest death rate in the armed struggle since it began in 1966.

Despite the publicly stated confidence of the Smith regime that it can defeat the Black liberation forces, record numbers of White settlers have fled Zimbabwe since the beginning of the year. The Central Statistical Office said the country's White population dropped by 873 persons during the first four months of 1976, with 817 leaving the country in April alone — one of the biggest White emigrations since the Smith regime illegally declared itself unilaterally independent of Great Britain in November, 1965.



White Rhodesian soldier surveys train which was derailed by Zimbabwean guerrillas in their struggle against the racist Ian Smith regime.

The Smith government's White racist ally, the apartheid government of South Africa, is fearful for its own safety as a result of the intensified military attacks of the liberation forces. South African "Information Secretary" Eschel M. Rhoodie was recently compelled to amend an earlier statement to *The New York Times* that his government "would under no circumstances" provide military aid to the Smith regime. Rhoodie changed this position by saying that ". . .depending on the course of certain developments in the future, the government may act differently."

During his recent Presidential campaign in Washington state, President Ford said that he would "undoubtedly" meet with South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster but that a time and place had not yet been decided upon. Considerably toning down Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's strong statement made during his tour of Africa last month that the U.S. favors Black majority rule in southern Africa, Ford cautiously said that there should be a "transformation over a period of time" from White to Black rule but that it should come from negotiations, not armed struggle.

In an interview published in the May 24 issue of *Newsweek* magazine, Smith reiterated his government's hard-line position on attacks from Black guerrillas: "We will not allow ourselves to be pressured by terror tactics. We will be talking from strength — including hot pursuit of guerrillas if they are caught retreating across an international border."

Smith also reflected the determination of the White settler regime to retain control over the majority Black population of the country. Racistly insisting that he would consider extending the right to vote to some of the Black Zimbabweans only as long as they did not threaten ". . .the standard of civilization established in Rhodesia. . . ." Smith continued:

"Our best chance of (achieving a fundamental change in the relationship between Blacks and Whites) would be for the rest of the world to leave us alone. . . Much of today's discrimination favors Black Rhodesians. . . Half the land — tribal trust land — is reserved for Blacks to protect them against the more sophisti-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

Z.A.N.U. Exposes Fraudulent Fundraising

(Provincia da Zambezia, People's Republic of Mozambique) - The secretary/treasurer of the Camps Relief Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) has announced that Claude Chokwonda, formerly ZANU representative for Scandinavia, is now "chief representative" in Scandinavia and West Germany for the reactionary African National Council (ANC) and therefore is no longer authorized to make appeals for financial relief for Zimbabwean refugees in camps in Mozambique and Tanzania.

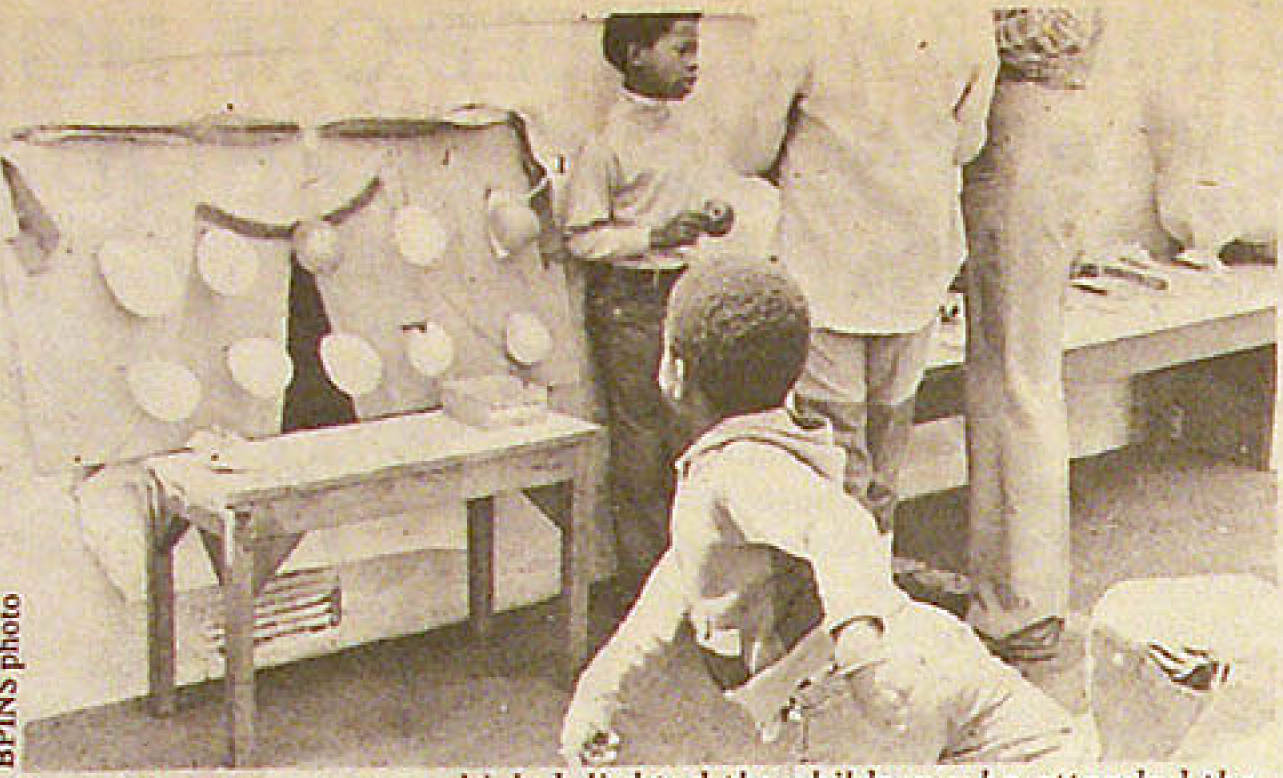
In a memorandum recently issued here to "Donors and Possible Future Donors to the Zimbabwe National Struggle for Liberation and its Civilian Victims," Edgar Z. Tekere charged the ANC with misappropriating funds it has allegedly raised for the armed struggle — money badly needed by the military forces of ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) as well as those in refugee camps.

Fun—Filled Bazaar Raises Funds

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
dime in the plate was worth a prize), "3 in a Hole," "Pitch the Bag," "Pitch the Ball," and "Ring the Bell." These games required a degree of marksmanship noticeably lacking in the some of the adults, who, nevertheless, had great fun trying.

Colorful drawings, books, THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper and other literature was also available for purchase on the parking lot of the Learning Center.

All in all, everyone had a good time at the Community Bazaar. Not only was it an opportunity to buy needed personal and household items but a chance for families to enjoy a beautiful, relaxing afternoon together helping two well-respected, deserving community institutions — the Oakland Community School and the People's Free Medical Clinic.□


BPINS photo

One of the many games which delighted the children who attended the OCLC Community Bazaar.

Seattle Central Area Schools Boycott Effective

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3
lidly behind the protest with over 300 parents turning out to support the strike at a recent meeting. Eddie Rye, head of the Central Area Motivation Program (CAMP), declared, "We have 30 to 40 folks ready to go to jail for this. . .Integration is cool but not at the cost of quality education."

BOYCOTT

As part of the boycott, the Seattle HEW office and the city's public school administration offices were picketed. During the picket, members of the Central Area School Council and community activists, including Seattle Black Panther Party coordinator Elmer Dixon, met with HEW regional director Bernard Kelly. Kelly, it is reported, offered nothing but "double talk."

At a mass rally at Garfield High prior to the picket, Dixon called for the boycott to broaden to include demands for community control of schools and emphasized the need for a model school in the area, committed to quality education.

Anthony Orange, CASC president, called for widespread support, stating, "We encourage parents, institutions, officials and citizens to understand that the nature of this walk-out is positive, a positive demonstration of our urgent desire for excellence in education."

After recent assurances from the Seattle School Board that one of their representatives, Cheryl Bleakney, and two CASC members, Tony Orange and Ida Phillips, would go to Washington D.C., to meet with their congressional representatives and HEW officials, the boycott was called off. However, if an acceptable settlement is not reached, community leaders say, the boycott and other protests will be continued.□

WORLD SCOPE

Vietnam

A United Nations aid mission which recently returned from a visit to North and South Vietnam, has recommended that the world body immediately provide $432 million in aid to help cover the costs of a plan by the South Vietnamese government to resettle 10 million urban dwellers in rural areas. The mission, headed by Dr. Victor Umbricht of Switzerland, said in its 87-page report that the resettlement program has been given top priority by the South Vietnamese government as a means of alleviating the burden on the cities, reducing unemployment and revitalizing agricultural production.

Great Britain

Tens of thousands of Britons held demonstrations and rallies in London and more than 15 cities throughout Great Britain in late May to protest the country's massive unemployment, *Hsinhua* news agency reports. Nearly 10,000 workers, civil employees, teachers and journalists came from all over the country to a spirited mass rally in central London where numerous speakers blasted the ruling Labor Party government for limiting the wages of workers. In recent months, unemployment in Great Britain has remained above one million.

United States

A U.S. foreign aid bill, approved by the House of Representatives on June 2, rejected by a decisive vote to put limits on American assistance to the reactionary South Korean government in protest of its repressive policies. Disappointed House liberals had sought to punish the Seoul regime for its fascist arrests of opposition leaders and other progressive political forces in the country. The 241 to 159 vote ensured that South Korea would receive the full $485.5 million in military aid sought by the Ford administration.

France

French leftists have denounced the government's recent sale of $1 billion worth of nuclear power plants to the apartheid regime of South Africa. The sale involved Westinghouse American technology built in France under license instead of the General Electric components in the U.S. group.

To my Brothers — Sisters — Comrades — I walk hand in hand with you, despite whatever our distance of separation may be. . .

My 23rd Psalm

The revolution is my life;
liberation I shall always seek;
It maketh me stand against all injustices;
and leadeth me to educate the masses,
It strengthens my soul: it leadeth me to
fight the dehumanization of/for my people
Yea, tho I walk thru the battle-field; I shall
fear no evils, for my M-16 is with me,
my love and devotion to the oppressed leadeth
me to strive onward.
Thou preparest the electric chair before me in the presence of america's capitalists,
They strap my entirety to its electric currents,
my life beith destroyed
Surely the revolution shall follow me eternally,
as I shall dwell in the hearts of my people forever.

"War till Liberation"
Comrade Tarishi Maisha
s/n Shirley J. Herlth
North Carolina Women's Prison
Raleigh, North Carolina

"Sister"

No price can equal your suffering
If it was but for a moment,
Nor justify your crying,
If but one tear fell
Indeed you've suffered
We've suffered, too much, for too long
History cannot re-do itself
What short of the Death of our tormentor
Can begin to set matters straight
Or pay for the tragedy
we've experienced
together

James Aaron
Oakland, Calif.

FREE SOUTHERN THEATER PREMIERES "OUR LAN"

Production Portrays Struggle Of Blacks In Reconstruction

(New Orleans, La.) - The Free Southern Theater (FST), "A Theater for Those Who Have No Theater," has begun performances of *Our Lan*, written by the Black playwright Theodore Ward. The play, FST's first 1976 Community Theater production, premiered here in late April.

Our Lan deals with the infamous "Reconstruction" era of Black history, when newly freed slaves demanded their "40 acres and a mule." The hopes of millions of freed slaves were destroyed when Northern industrial interests and the federal government supported the rise of Ku Klux Klan terror by former plantation owners.

According to the *FST Voice*, "Theodore Ward's *Our Lan* masterfully depicts the heroic struggle of one group of slaves in their fight for land and justice when they refused to vacate land promised to them on one of the Georgia Sea Islands."

FST's Community Theater program was started in 1975, and is geared towards opening the performing aspects of the theater to the Black community.

In this production, there are 43 community people who are participating as actors. This includes some Whites who, for the first time in several years, are appearing in an FST performance. In the words of the *FST Voice*, ". . . . The involvement of some Whites in the production. . . allows us to provide a realistic presentation of the historic truths contained in *Our Lan*."



The play's author, Theodore Ward, is regarded by the FST as one of the major Black dramatists of our times. After being a Zona Gale Scholar at the University of Wisconsin, Ward went on to receive the award of the New York Theater Guild. In 1947 he became the first American playwright to ever receive the John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship.

When *Our Lan* first opened on the Lower East Side in New York City at the Henry Street Settlement House in the 1940s, it won the overwhelming approval of local critics. Yet, it took three months before the play reached Broadway. By this time the critics had "re-evaluated" the play, some of them reversing their reviews.

20 YEARS LATER

Over 20 years later, in the late 1960s, *Our Lan* was revived when its importance to the Black experience finally became understood. After successful runs in Chicago, the University of Massachusetts and Washington University in St. Louis, *Our Lan* has come to be accepted as an outstanding work in Black drama.

Speaking on the FST's production of his play, Ward remarked, "I am, as the author, particularly gratified that the FST has seen fit to bring the play to the attention of the New Orleans' audience. This production is another significant contribution to the upsurge in Black theater now in progress in America."□



Zimbabwe Freedom Fighters Step Up Attacks

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

cated White man. . .If this were abolished and everyone was allowed to compete freely, the Whites would certainly win out. . ." Smith declared.

Reporting on an article that appeared in a recent issue of the *London Observer*, the *Guardian* said last week that over 3,000 guerrillas have penetrated Zimbabwe's borders from western Mozambique and southern Tanzania since December, 1975, and that another 3,000 — part of the estimated 20,000 member guerrilla force — will enter Zimbabwe in the next few months.

Some 420 Black families now living in villages located in the "operational zone" where Zimbabwean militants are infiltrating the border of the country are scheduled to be moved into "consolidated villages" this month, according to a report in the *Johannesburg Star*. As the fighting is intensified between the Smith regime and the guerrilla forces, the Zimbabweans living in the tribal trust lands have come under increasing repression from the government. Any villager who violates the rigidly enforced 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. curfew is shot on sight by Rhodesian security forces.

The Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace recently charged that the Smith regime has committed numerous atrocities against the Black population of Zimbabwe, particularly in the government's efforts to gain information about the activities of liberation forces. The Commission has medical records, photographs of bruises and affidavits to support the charges of torture, including beatings with hoses, water immersion and electric shock.□



Members of Zimbabwean People's Army plan strategy. Recently, attacks on White Rhodesian minority regime have been escalating steadily.

S.W.A.P.O. Representative Updates Namibian Struggle

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

of Angola into Namibia is being cleared out and all the Namibian people in that area are being moved to settlement camps by the South African government?

HWANGA: Yes. Actually, it's closer to 600 miles. South Africa is creating a kind of no man's land.

Q: How does SWAPO view that and how do you plan to overcome it?

HWANGA: This is not in the interests of our people and will create miseries for them, being cramped together. South Africa is starting to operate Rhodesian-style concentration camps.

Q: Could you give us some of the history of SWAPO; how it was formed and how it has progressed?

HWANGA: SWAPO was started in the late 1950s. It was mainly established to fight petit apartheid and the migrant labor system which was creating great miseries. The organization that came before SWAPO was called OPO (Ovamboland People's Organization). The people leading it realized that changing the system was not what we wanted. The question was not whether South Africa treated us good or bad. We as human beings must be our own masters. That's why we started SWAPO — to fight for the liberation of the whole country.

Concerning how we have progressed, we know that today we are more or less on equal terms with the enemy. The enemy knows that when they shoot, we shoot back.



SWAPO guerrillas conduct target practice.

raised concerning SWAPO's relationship with UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) during the recent war in Angola. Would you comment on that?

HWANGA: During the time when Angola was under Portuguese rule, UNITA was very much dependent on SWAPO for military and other aid. At that time we fought side by side with UNITA because we saw that if the Portuguese government in Angola was overthrown, then we would have more ground to fight from instead of just fighting from the Caprivi Strip. That's why we assisted them. But as soon as we saw that UNITA was a traitor to its own country, SWAPO severed all links with UNITA.

Q: Would you comment on the relationship between the South West African National Union (SWANU) and SWAPO?

HWANGA: We are trying to move closer together because in unity we'll have more political strength than what we have now. Apparently some elements in the SWANU leadership are not interested in unity, and due to some other internal problems we have not been able to establish a base of cooperation.

Q: How does SWAPO view the intention of General Electric to build two nuclear power plants in South Africa and South African "Prime Minister" Vorster's threat of all of southern Africa with nuclear attack?

HWANGA: We are concerned that the United States could allow G.E. to go to such an extent. It will be quite a different picture if South Africa goes to war with nuclear weapons. This is a direct threat to peace in Africa.

LIBERATED TERRITORY

Q: Has SWAPO liberated any territory in Namibia?

HWANGA: A large portion of the eastern part of the country is completely in the hands of SWAPO forces. But I cannot call that a liberated area, only an area where South African forces have been driven out.□

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Chile

"Santiago must shine for the OAS (Organization of American States) conference. Those citizens who do not comply with the municipal clean-up campaign risk fines and arrest."

So read the warnings that appeared recently in the few daily newspapers still existing in Chile, a country that has been ruled by a repressive military junta since the ousting and assassination of President Salvadore Allende in 1973.

This warning, reports *Pacific News Service*, reveals an insidious attempt by the country's junta leader, General Augusto Pinochet, to hide the government's criminal and extreme repression of Chilean prisoners and citizens. Several hundred OAS delegates will be visiting the country to investigate allegations of government suppression of human rights.

On the highway from the international airport to Santiago, the Chilean capital city, the OAS visitors pass rows of trees and freshly painted flowers where only a month ago stood unsightly shacks, housing an unknown number of slum dwellers. The shacks have been demolished and the peasants forcibly moved.

Guyana

In its post-independence years — since 1966 when the country won a protracted struggle against colonial rule — the South American country of Guyana has strived to eliminate colonial and imperialist economic control and has made some positive efforts to develop its national economy.

However, *Hsinhua* news agency reports, the country's economic lifeline today remains under the control of U.S. and other foreign transnational companies. The single product economic system imposed by these companies gears the economy to the production of only bauxite, sugar and rice — bringing about a lopsided development of the national economy, an historically common trend of underdeveloped Third World economies.

To change this situation the government and people are currently struggling to diversify the economy as the country makes preparations for a project to promote maize and soybean production.

SPORTS

MARTIAL ARTS

"Masters"

Feudal China produced an arrangement for the instructors of that time that reflected the class structure within the society. The first two categories of instructors were usually given by persons who were not "masters" in the true sense, according to tradition. They were highly regarded and skilled, but ones who were not chosen to become inheritors of any particular school or system and not considered "masters" by their former "masters." They may be termed "masters without portfolio" or better still, "masters by self-declaration."

In the first case, the instructors were bouncers or fighters. In the second case, the job called for instructors to serve as drill masters. These two categories required only that the instructor be effective in his skill and willing to accept this type of employment.

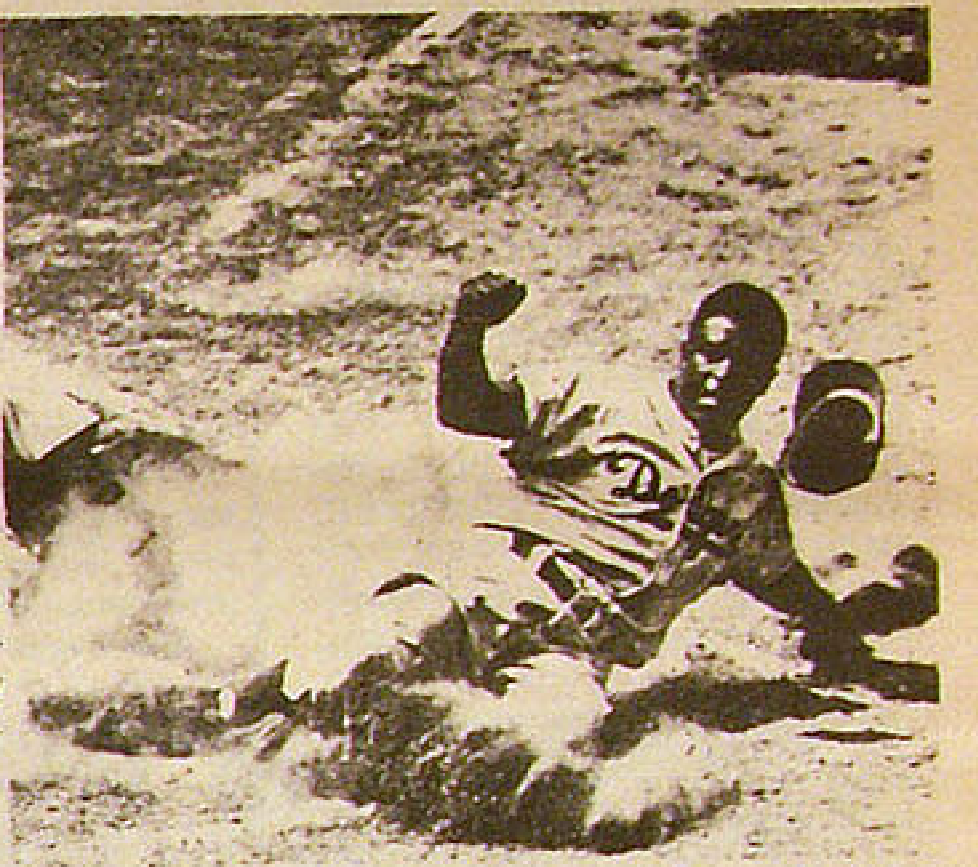
These two categories of employment were considered second class work by other practitioners, as their loyalty could be bought with money. In a society influenced by Confucianism, any person whose loyalty could be bought was considered unworthy of being a model for others.

Another type of instruction was given by "masters" with portfolio who are called masters of the fists. Here too, there are two types or categories. One was the inheritor of a school or system. He would normally be called "master by descent." However, in due respect to the founder of his school, the term "master by descent" was usually a courtesy term.

The other type of "master of the fists" was officially recognized by the school or system as a master but was not chosen as an inheritor. He, nevertheless, was a senior member in that school or style. This group may have included brothers, like princes who were uncrowned. Or maybe it included splinter units, such as the orthodox method and the revised method of the particular art. In royal households, this was similar to the pretender to the throne. In other words, they were all recognized as masters in the true sense, a "title" that was as empty in meaning then as it is today.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA: THE MYTH OF THE MELTING POT SHATTERED

Baseball, according to the popular myth, is part and parcel of America's great "melting pot," where players of all races, national origins and backgrounds blend into unified teams. Not so, says David Voight, a sociologist, in his new book America Through Baseball. *Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents an excerpt from Voight's work, reprinted from* The New York Times.



The late JACKIE ROBINSON, the first Black baseball player to ever play in the major leagues, slides into home base. Although Robinson broke the "color line," racism still pervades big league baseball.

The brilliant success stories of such a variety of hyphenated Americans kept the myth of the American melting pot alive in baseball. Moreover, the success of such players mirrored the processes of invasion and succession that students of immigration advanced in support of the myth.

Yet, if the game seemingly supports the myth of the melting pot by its acceptance of diverse ethnic Americans, the game's inability to deal equally with Black Americans exposes some of the naivete in the myth.

Although a few Blacks, like the Walker brothers, who played briefly in the majors in the 1880s are exceptions, baseball's doors clanged shut in the 1890s at the very time the caste barrier of Jim Crow was excluding Blacks from participating in other social institutions.

In truth, major league baseball was one of the last professions to lay aside its Jim Crow practices. Before major league baseball admitted its first Black player in 1947, Blacks already had won acceptance in war industries, military service and in other professional sports. Yet the major league owners remained tremulous.

In 1946, when Branch Rickey moved to prepare Jackie Robinson for his Dodger debut, Robinson was obliged to undergo a process of "niggerization." Warned to curb his temper and to submit silently to racist epithets, Robinson was being asked to play the role of cooperative Negro par excellence. In today's parlance, he had to make like an "Uncle Tom."

BIGOTED

Granted that Rickey showed moral courage in bucking his more bigoted colleagues, threatening at one point to expose his colleagues for daring to invoke a "gentleman's agreement" aimed at barring further racial integration in baseball. Yet, if today there are more Black faces in big league lineups, it is because Black players supply more of the available talent.

Even so they must be better than average players to make the majors. This because major league today still follows the rule of the tipping point — an assumption that more than a handful of Blacks might destroy the balance of an integrated institution, in this case threatening major league baseball with a possible Black flood.

Among baseball owners, this myth is so well entrenched as to rival the fears of realtors or school superintendents. Even stronger among minor league owners, the myth was expressed to a reporter by Sam Smith, president of the Southern League.

"Let's face it, there are folks down here who just don't want their kids growing up to admire a Negro ballplayer, even if he's Willie Mays or Hank Aaron."

The same squeamish treatment of socially defined undesirables was reflected in the recent ball park building boom in the majors. Because such ballparks as Chicago's Cominskey Park and Yankee Stadium in New York are thought to be liabilities inasmuch as their immediate neighborhoods have turned predominately Black, most new parks like Shea Stadium in New York and the Astrodome in Houston all huddle close to suburban White refuges.

There they testify to the cutting edge of America's latest trend in urban growth. While such examples can be used to fault baseball men for a lack of moral courage, it is fairer to portray these examples as part of the complex American character that resists integration and continues to perceive Black Americans to be less than human. ☐

REAGAN THREATENS AFRICA

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), which, from bases in neighboring Mozambique as well as those within the country, is leading the armed liberation struggle.

Despite his rhetoric of acting "in the interests of peace and avoiding bloodshed," Reagan acknowledged that the troops would "guarantee" a transition period for the transfer of power from the repressive White minority regime of Ian Smith — in direct opposition to Black demands for "MAJORITY RULE, NOW!"

Such a position, many commentators have said, would undoubtedly lead to a heightening of hostilities in Zimbabwe, and to even more warring, pulling the U.S. into an African Vietnam which it could not win.

Earlier in his hard-line campaign, Reagan — who was known for his "war hawk" views on Vietnam and his infamous, "If they want a bloodbath, let's get it over with," said in the aftermath of the shooting of four students at Kent State University — created a national issue over the Panama Canal Zone. He charged President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger with "giving away" the Canal to a "tinhorn dictator," General Omar Torrijos, president of Panama.

Asked last month if he would be willing to go to war to protect the Canal Zone, Reagan answered that: "I don't think there's ever been a President who wouldn't have said yes." He later said his answer had "lost something in the translation."



Gen. OMAR TORRIJOS (seated) with his officers.



An entire family of right-wing Reagan supporters.

Reagan added, in an *Associated Press* interview, that there is a new danger of brushfire-type wars in other areas of the globe. "The only recourse left to us would be the one thing that none of us wants at all, the nuclear button."

Reagan's position was denounced last week by Panama's foreign minister, Aquilino Boyd, who called the right-wing Republican candidate "an extremist and a danger to world peace."☐

Black Auto Salesman

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

be allowed to sell the luxury car, not only because the seller gets the commission but he receives residual business which results from the purchasers telling their friends about whom they bought the car from. In one instance, Conrad had actually sold a Rolls but another White employee was given credit for the sale and also received the commission.

Due to his constant protests over the dealership's racism, Conrad was eventually fired and "blacklisted" from the business, being called a "troublemaker." In his suit, Conrad is asking for $2.5 million in damages based on what he could have earned in a career as a car dealer.

An important fact which Conrad will bring out in his suit — to exemplify the company's racism — is British Leyland's South African interests. Besides having investments in 41 different firms in the racist apartheid state, the corporation controls 79 per cent of the British Motors dealership in South Africa.

Commenting on British Motors, the Black ex-car salesman stated, "They're so prejudiced they didn't even want to sell cars to minorities who could afford them."☐

Haddock Interview

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

Recently it's been women. For the first time in the history of the company at Mahwah, they've begun to hire women workers. Now there is the problem of women and men seeing each other as the enemy, in some cases.

In terms of the White workers, in the beginning when we first organized, White workers were reluctant to support our struggle. They were frightened of us. Many

But today you have the younger Whites, those who have been to Vietnam and those who are more political, so it's a different situation. But we don't see a concentrated effort in organizing White workers going on. There are some political groups who call themselves organizing, but who haven't made a dent in terms of reaching the White workers. If anything, they are driving many of them away. We've tried to work closely, where possible, with the White workers. We don't feel that we can organize White workers, and we hope to see Whites organizing themselves, and then collectively we can get together to try to change some of the conditions that affect all of us.

TO BE CONTINUED

Eritrean Guerrillas Repulse Ethiopian Peasant Army

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

refuse to answer all questions about "peasants on buses."

The country of Eritrea, which was illegally annexed by Ethiopia — with U.S. support in 1952 — is of great strategic importance to the Ethiopian junta, or the "Dergue" as it is more commonly known. Without the long Eritrean coastline on the Red Sea, Ethiopia would be landlocked between several neighbors with whom it has not always been on friendly terms.

The New York-based Eritreans for Liberation in North America (EFLNA) charges in a recent statement that Ethiopian peasants unwilling to fight their Eritrean neighbors are "threatened with prison and in some cases their homes are burned." The statement also said that "the Dergue's leaders and news media have ceaselessly harped on anti-Eritrean themes for months, attempting to whip up chauvinist hysteria among the Ethiopian masses."

Faced with defeat after defeat in its attempts to crush the 14-year-old Eritrean armed liberation struggle, the Ethiopian government, in desperation, has resorted to arming the masses of the country's peasants to invade Eritrea, the EFLNA statement maintains. It goes on to say:

Men and women fighters of the Eritrean Liberation Front are dedicated to the establishment of a genuinely independent, democratic Eritrea.



"The Ethiopian fascists want to pit the Ethiopian masses against the Eritrean people, arouse armed Ethiopian peasants to commit atrocities against the civilian population, create animosity between the fraternal peoples and class brothers and drown the Eritrean national liberation struggle in the blood of the oppressed peoples. . . ."

The EFLNA statement also notes that the fascist junta is attempting to divert the growing resistance of the Ethiopian people against repressive military rule by inciting the masses of people against Eritrea.

Despite the Ethiopian military regime's boastful claim that the "Eritrean problem will be solved within two or three months," the EFLNA statement declares, "The Eritrean people are struggling for an end to imperialist and Zionist-backed occupation of their country and the establishment of a genuinely independent, democratic Eritrea. They are united as one behind this demand. . .and are determined to persist until they achieve their goal. . . ."☐

July 4th Coalition Denounces F.B.I.

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"We repeat — the July 4 action will be peaceful, orderly and with full permits from the city government. We will not be intimidated or provoked. We have permits for Fairmount Park.

"At the same time, we state clearly, there is no need for an FBI investigation into the Coalition. Our goals and plans have been clearly published from the beginning. The mobilization of those troops would be a disgrace, an attack on civil liberties, and a deplorable lack of respect for those who live in Philadelphia.

"In general, we are in no way surprised at the scope, coordination and profound seriousness of this latest set of attacks on the Coalition. We view the subpoena of Martha Schwartz, member of the Mass Party Organizing Committee, the July 4th Coalition and the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, to appear before a grand jury in New York, as part and parcel of a campaign of harassment and intimidation. We view visits to dozens of activists of the Coalition by FBI agents in Philadelphia and New York City as components of attacks that include the provocative information on terrorism in Senate reports, Jack Anderson's column, etc.

"We will stand firm and go to Philadelphia. Our objective is a peaceful and orderly one-day demonstration, and we will carry our objective out in a peaceful and orderly manner."

Organized around three major demands — "Jobs and a Decent Standard of Living, Full Democracy and Equality, a Bicentennial With Colonies/Freedom for all Oppressed Nations" — the July 4th Coalition is planning major demonstrations in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and San Antonio. □

Letters to the Editor

LETTER TO A COMRADE IN MARION PRISON'S CONTROL UNIT

Habari Gani, Comrade Mohaman,

I am very sorry about not getting this letter off much sooner, particularly to our comrade leader, but we know that you are very strong, with much true knowledge and wisdom at all times.

We were trying to work with some of our weak, so-called Black comrades here. As you know, the struggle against our own weaknesses is the most difficult of all. Anyway, comrade, I hope when these few lines reach you, they will find you well and in the highest of revolutionary spirits. All is normal here, the same turmoil, the same shit since you've been locked up.

Mohaman, we all have talked with the principal keepers here at Marion POW Camp more than a 1,000 times on letting you out of the control unit, but they say no good—for you will be in control as long as you are there, and they don't want any revolutionary leader such as you in their population.

Here is what we as brothers, comrades of yours, would like for you to do for us. Please be cool and go to C-Range in H-Unit and after six months they will transfer you out. We hope that you will get to some other prison; this way you will get your good time back and go on out. This way we will get some help. So far, not one comrade brother has gone out from here and helped us in any way, and as you know, 1,000 have gone free out of this federal prison. Everyone has let us all down. This is very cold, Brother Koti, madness.

Koti, I wish it was possible for me to talk with you about what is really happening out here in the Marion Prison. The so-called nigger revolutionaries are all bullshitting, got cold water in their blood since you got locked up in H-Unit, Koti. You will be very, very surprised. Then again, true Black leader as you are, I doubt if you really would. We are struggling, Koti, but we need you more than anything.

As you know, there are not too many true comrades out here, no leader at all. Since you have been locked up, things have been very out of hand, but we want you to be very cool so that this man doesn't jump on you. Know that the pigs will have to kill you, but you know that they want to kill you, the same as they did other leaders. They assassinated Malcolm X, Brother George Jackson, brothers in the Black Panther Party, the Black Liberation Army, Black September, Black October, the people of African liberation, Rev. Dr. M.L. King, Jr., by the Department of Justice.

This administration will kill you for it knows that you are a true Black leader and that you are very strong and are for the people. They know that it is very un-Constitutional to keep you locked up for the hell of it with nothing on you at all. Just what the rats said. No more, Koti. This is why we as your true comrades want you to please be cool for us. We need you.

As you know, this typewriter is a no no. Sorry, but you know where we are coming from. It is hell out here without you, my brother Koti. Those few of us are constantly struggling with not one, but two enemies here in Marion. It is hard to find victories, if any. They are few and far between. The reactionary super-hip with the petty bourgeoisie, gangster/slave mentality element seems to be running backwards in their constant state of regression instead of taking the usual steps. It's madness, Koti, but it is also a hell of an experience we all should profit from.

This is why we miss you so, Koti. The man knew what he was doing when he took you from out of the population here. By doing so, this stopped almost everything. The same when King and Malcolm X got killed; things stopped. But we will do our best to keep on with the struggle here hoping that you will make it out of this POW camp soon, for we do need your help. We are with you all the way.

There is one thing that is very important to us, a sister, Assata Shakur. We have been writing to her for a long time as you know, since 1973, and all at once she has stopped communication with us. Since you are closer to her, see if she is all right and why she has stopped writing to us. I don't want to say anything to you about her, for I know you love her, but we got some news from the brothers and sisters in New York City that she is not the same at all. I will say no more. We will wait until we hear from you, so please have the sister checked out. Has she been writing to you as before? Please let us know. The news is not at all good about her.

Koti, as a true Black leader of the people, do this for us: Be cool and take care of yourself. If there is anything that we can get you or send to you, please let us know. We will be very firm, seven days up, so at this time we say stay strong, as we know you will. So long for now. We will wait to hear from you.

Jinni for us brothers,
Kamu
Durham, N.C.

P.S. Brothers Kamau and Karamo Ko, Seku, Brother Hodari, all send true revolutionary love.

APPRECIATED "THE NEW MINIMALISM"

Dear Sir,

I appreciated the article on "The New Minimalism" by Vernon Jordan starting on the second page of the May 29, 1976, paper, especially the remarks concerning the depths of poverty and joblessness shared by poor White people. Far too many people underrate the role the Black Panther Party plays and has played in reducing racial tensions. Furthermore, I continue to find the Panther paper to be the best expression of the needs and social-political orientation most desired for all poor people.

Sincerely yours,
Ed Musgrave
Berkeley, Calif.

Hastings Black Law Students

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

as well as the refusal of the California Bar Association to deal with the special needs of prospective Third World lawyers. The protest emphasized that the neglect of the Bar Association has resulted in an actual decline in recent years of the number of new practicing minority attorneys.

El Hadi T. Shabazz, progressive head of the Black Law Students Association (BLSA), denounced last week's hearings for not having any concrete evidence against the accused. The consensus of Shabazz and other minority students at Hastings is that these four students have been singled out as a warning to other students who speak out against the overt racism perpetuated by school faculty members and the admissions board.

If the students are found guilty, they face a reprimand, suspension or expulsion from school, which would mean that they could not return to Hastings or any other law school. Just the fact that they have been charged could place them under a California Bar Association investigation in relation to its "moral terpitude" clause.

COURSE OF STUDY

One of the Black students charged has actually completed her course of study (three years) and faces the possibility of having her academic career totally destroyed.

Emerging from a "courtroom" session, one of the students pointed out that there was no concrete evidence against him or the other defendants. He singled out one professor in particular, Lawrence Eldredge, as the "prosecuting attorney" and explained that the case against the defendants was based on the testimony of one White proctor. Throughout the final examination, students pointed out that proctors seemed to be "watching minority students like hawks." One Black student explained that a proctor sat right next to him during all of his exams.

Another serious factor in the "kangaroo court" nature of these hearings is that they are being held without any established judicial process. New judicial procedures have yet to be ratified, so the Hastings faculty board trying the case is free to do just about anything it wants to, which last week included closing the hearings to the public. □

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton



S.A.F.E. PROGRAM

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM
Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM
Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM
Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM
Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM
Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS
Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.



PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CLINIC

BPINS photos


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